CARNEGIE LIBRARY PITTSBURGH

Pecora Grants Defense Mistrial in Hines Case

Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

WEATHER FORECAST

LOCAL—Occasional showers and moderately warm south to southwest winds.
Eastern New York — Occasional showers.
New Jersey — Mostly cloudy with probable occasional light showers.

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HITLER HURLS THREAT TO SEIZE CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S SUDETEN AREA

An Editorial

WHAT IS NEEDED IN THIS CRITICAL HOUR

Hitler has brandished the Nazi sword in the face of the world.

That was a wild and vicious attack on Czechoslovakia and on all democratic countries that the chief Nazi warmaker shouted out yesterday.

In so many braggart words, Hitler declared to the world that the swollen Nazi army is ready to march into Czechoslovakia.

More. The German fascist war dictator has blurted out the precise pretext, the criminal excuses and the bandit technique for beginning the next world slaughter.

Hitler's closing words at the frenzied Nazi Nuremberg Congress may be the signal for the opening of the bloodiest and most tragic drama the world has ever seen—

Unless the peace forces of the world—who have it fully within their power, ACT and ACT UNITEDLY WITHOUT DELAY OR HESITATION to halt Hitler.

On the pretext of offering "help" to the Sudeten Germans, Hitler wants to repeat the tactics he followed in enslaving Austria.

* * *

Today, with the deliberately manufactured and fake slogan of "saving the Sudeten Germans," Hitler has mobilized 2,000,000 soldiers in a desperate effort to destroy Czechoslovakia, open the way for a drive to the East, to attack France, the U.S.S.R., ultimately Great Britain, and to unleash a world war.

To a nervous and fearful German people Hitler shrieked that the Nazi dictatorship would not hesitate to do what was unpopular with the German people.

By boasting that the Nazi regime would not hesitate to put through unpopular measures, Hitler unwillingly gave credence to the belief throughout the world that the German people dread the war that the Nazi fiends are now plotting.

Virtually telling the Sudeten Germans to begin civil war against Czechoslovak democracy, as a pretext for the gigantic mobilized German army to march, Hitler shouted:

"If you cannot defend yourselves, we will help you."

Again and again he ranted: "We will help you."

On a more monstrous scale, Hitler is attempting to re-enact the fascist intervention of democratic Spain.

Only this time fascist aggression means imminent world war.

In his bellowing and threatening attacks on peaceful Czechoslovakia — Czechoslovakia which has gone beyond the advice for its own safety and freedom even in extending concessions to the Sudetens—Hitler lashed out in a raging manner against **all the democracies of the world.**

He boasted of the war might and alliance of the Rome-Berlin axis, indicating that Mussolini has pledged war support to Hitler against the democracies in the present crisis.

He madly berated all of the nations which desire peace, calling them every vile name that leaped to his foul lips.

The American people could not have escaped the ominous note of warning that Hitler did not exclude this country from his firebrand war speech.

Only those who will not see can now be blind to Hitler's threats to the security of the United States.

Delay on the part of the democracies at this moment would serve only to encourage Hitler and prove dangerous to peace.

The peace forces of the world should gird their strength to halt Hitler and to prevent further war-encouraging "appeasements" by the Chamberlains.

* * *

In the U. S. the allies of the fascists and the Tory "appeasers" of fascism—the American Tories and the "isolationists" so helpful to Hitler—must be defeated for the sake of the peace of the world, of the peace of the U. S.

The Nazi war-makers have not fixed their anxious gaze alone on the determination of the Czech people to defend the liberty they cherish. Hitler is not restricting his worired attention to the peace role of the Soviet Union, France and the people of Great Britain.

The chief war-instigator is looking to the U. S. to see whether this country will falter in its duty and its opportunity of collaborating with the democratic powers for peace by halting Hitler.

In this eleventh hour, when war and peace hang in the balance, the U. S. can speak up in a way to drown out the fierce war threats of Hitler.

The U. S. can give the world new courage when it is most needed, new strength when it can be most effective

An immediate declaration of the American government on the momentous war crisis would be welcomed by the Amercian people and the peaceful nations of the world.

By clearly saying that Hitler's open war threats against all democracies menace the peace of the U. S. this country can do an immediate service to the cause of peace.

Hitler's bullying war pronouncements, his provocative war mobilization, his blustering rejection of every decent and far-reaching concession offered by the Czech people, his wanton violation of peace treaties, are definitely designed to create more anarchy in international relations.

The U. S. can and must reply in a way that will strengthen peace against the new and gigantic dangers.

Without a moment's hesitation, the American Government should immediately invoke the Kellogg Peace Pact as the first step to halt Hitler.

All labor and progressive organizations should raise their voices in one united powerful demand—that the United States act to halt the Hitler aggressor. Now is the time when the entire country should urge that President Roosevelt's famous Chicago peace speech be put into effect by outlawing the Hitler aggression.

Hitler's next move, unless he is stopped, will be a murderous attack.

By a firm declaration for peace, for international cooperation of the democracies to insure peace, the U. S. can take the most effective action in saving the peace of the world.

In this decisive moment that means saving the peace of the United States.

Demonstrate Tomorrow In Aid of Czechoslovakia

A citywide mass demonstration in defense of the Republic of Czechoslovakia's efforts to stop Hitler's aggression in that country and to protect the peace of the world, has been called by the New York State Committee of the Communist Party for tomorrow at 5 P.M. at the north end of Union Square.

PECORA RULES MISTRIAL IN HINES CASE

Bail Is Continued for Tammany Chief on Racket Charge

By John Meldon

Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora yesterday granted a motion by defense counsel for Tammany district leader James J. Hines and declared a mistrial.

In rendering his decision, which he said was made "with great regret," Justice Pecora upheld the motion for a mistrial, and said his findings were based on the "well established principle" that the laws of evidence do not permit a defendant to be charged or connected with any other crime but that which he is standing trial for.

The startling turn came in the dramatic case after the prosecution had presented a powerful and incriminating case against Hines, backed by witnesses from Hines' underworld friends and by others of unimpeachable character, showing that Hines used his influence to protect the Dutch Schultz policy racket mob from the courts and police.

Although obviously disappointed and bitter at the decision, District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey made no comment to the reporters in the courtroom, but it was expected he would again bring Hines before another blue ribbon jury on the same charges.

POULTRY RACKET LINK

Justice Pecora's decision was rendered in a two-hour statement in the absence of the jury which was dismissed from the courtroom last Saturday afternoon when chief defense counsel, Lloyd Paul Stryker, motioned for a mistrial, after Dewey asked a witness a question which the defense charged as prejudicial and outside the scope of the charges against Hines.

Dewey's fateful question was addressed to Lyon Boston, witness for the defense and an assistant to the former Tammany District Attorney William C. Dodge. While under direct examination by Stryker, Boston had said that Dodge assigned him in 1935 to "investigate" the policy racket and ascertain any truth to the rumors that Hines was the fixer in the racket.

Stryker asked Boston to tell the

(Continued on Page 2)

Dies Committee To Probe City In Witch Hunt

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—The Dies Committee which has been blasting labor and progressive organizations under a red-baiting guise of investigating "un-American" activities, announced today that it will continue its work, aimed at the New Deal.

Spokesmen for the Committee said that hearings will be resumed in New York, Thursday at 9:30 A.M.

The hearings, open to the press only, will be conducted by Rep. Joe Starnes, D., Ala., chairman of one of the group's subcommittees.

Negro Woman 110 Dies —Lived in Slavery Days

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Sept. 12 (UP).—Funeral services were held today for Dicy Spann, former Negro slave said by relatives to have been 110 years old. She claimed to have ridden from Richmond, Va., to Tuscaloosa in an ox wagon 104 years ago.

Crack Flier Killed

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Flight Lieut. M. J. Adam, who set a new world altitude record of more than ten miles last year, and a companion were killed today when their Royal Air Force bomber crashed at Farnsborough, Hampshire, and burst into flames

Ask Funds for Health CenterPlan

Welfare Head Requests Funds for Building Throughout City

Health Commissioner John L. Rice yesterday submitted a $2,223,000 Health Center building program for 1939 to the City Panning Commission.

At the same time Welfare Commissioner William Hodson asked that $2,032,000 of next year's capital budget be allotted for construction of five new welfare centers throughout the city.

The commissioners placed their requests before an open hearing of the planning body headed by Rexford Guy Tugwell in the Municipal Building. If the plans are approved by the commission they will be brought before the Board of Estimate for final approval.

Proposals placed before the commission by Dr. Rice were:

$364,000 for construction, equipment and architect's fees for Bedford Health Center Building, Brooklyn.

$405,000 for Jamaica Health Center, Queens.

$375,000 for Williamsbridge-Westchester Health Center, Bronx.

$364,000 for Sunset Park Health Center, Brooklyn.

$75,000 for dormitories and staff residences, Otisville.

$85,000 for Health Substation, Fort Greene, Brooklyn.

$85,000 for Health Substation No. 1, Jamaica.

$500,000 for establishment of American Museum of Health.

Commissioner Hodson asked the Planning Commission to approve:

$698,000 for construction of a Welfare Center in Harlem to administer 12,000 public assistance cases.

$357,000 for construction of a Welfare Center south of 14th St. east of Broadway.

$317,000 for construction of a Welfare Center in downtown Brooklyn.

$327,000 for construction of Welfare Center in East New York, Brooklyn.

Market Head Asks Further Bread Price Drop

The one-cent-a-loaf drop in the cost of bread, announced yesterday, is not enough, Market Commissioner William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., declared last evening.

The commissioner said the conferences with the Big Bakers would continue today, with the objective of another cent reduction at least.

In recent articles the Daily Worker revealed the exorbitant profits recorded for the Bread Trust particularly the past year when prices for consumers continued to be raised while the farmer's income on wheat was cut in half.

RECORD POLL IN MARYLAND PRIMARY SEEN

Rural Voting Heavy; New Deal Rep. Lewis Opposes Tydings

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UP).—Thousands of Maryland Democrats crowded into polling places today to take sides in the New Deal drive on reactionaries, choosing between the Tory Sen. Millard E. Tydings and Rep. David J. Lewis, lifelong liberal with administration backing.

Dripping skies and confusion in the six Baltimore legislative districts where voting machines were used for the first time, reduced the size of the Maryland vote, but leaders forecast it would be of record proportions. Baltimore polls closed at 6 P. M. EST. and from 6 P.M. to 8 P.M. in the rural districts, where balloting was reported especially heavy.

Maryland shared the New Deal's political attention with Maine where the first general election of 1938 was held today. The state voted on a complete slate of local officials and its three-man delegation to the national House of Representatives. All now are Republicans, Maine being one of two states which stayed out of the Roosevelt column in 1936.

The Maryland issue of conservative Democrat versus New Dealer will be followed by similar tests in New York and Georgia.

PORTLAND, Me., 12 (UP).—Republican Governor Lewis O. Barrows held a slight lead over Democratic former Governor Louis J. Brann on the basis of early returns from Maine's election tonight.

Returns from 28 of the state's 634 precincts gave:

For Governor-Barrows (R) 713, Brann (D) 678.

Sentence British Plane Worker As Foreign Spy

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Robinson Walker, 48 years old, former employee of Vickers-Armstrongs Ltd., British munition makers, was found guilty today, under the official secrets act, of obtaining the plan of a fuse-setting machine that might be useful to an enemy.

He was sentenced to three years of penal servitude.

The judge, in passing sentence, told Walker:

"Recent events show the possibility of war has not yet gone out of fashion. What you were trying to do was to trade in the safety of your fellow men, women and children in case war broke out."

France Set For All Aid To Czechs

Daladier Empowered to Mobilize Reserve If Hitler Moves

PARIS, Sept. 12 (UP). — The cabinet tonight empowered Premier Edouard Daladier to take "all necessary military measures" to aid Czechoslovakia.

The cabinet gave the Premier blanket powers to declare mobilization and take other defense measures should he become convinced after studying the speech of Hitler in Nuremberg that the Nazi chieftain has closed the door to peaceful settlement of the Sudeten problem.

A foreign office spokesman said Hitler's speech was "not reassuring" but "as a whole has not changed anything in the present situation."

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet was described as being of the same opinion.

RESERVES READY

The French Council of Ministers presided by President Albert Lebrun will meet tomorrow morning to review the situation created by Hitler's announcement, having completed pre-mobilization plans.

France could throw 8,000,000 reserves, reinforcing the standing army of 650,000 men, into any conflict. The regular force including men in the Maginot Line facing Germany is normally 370,000 men. But this figure has been nearly doubled by reserves. The French colonial army of 215,000 men and the mobile force of 75,000 were ready.

The French air force was increased to more than 50,000 men.

First line planes totaled more than 3,000.

A cabinet official said after the meeting:

STAFF IN CONSULTATION

"All economic measures already have been taken and carried out automatically so that if unfortunately conflict breaks out, we will not need to improvise in that domain like in 1914."

As Hitler entered Nuremberg's congress hall and began to speak at 7:16 P. M. (2:16 P. M. E.D.T.) Premier and War Minister Edouard Daladier of France was in consultation with Army Chief of staff General Maurice Gamelin and Generals Alphonse Georges and Gaston Billotte, military Governor of Paris.

Experts of the Ministry of Economy were called into the cabinet session and reported that France has large reserves of food, fuel and vital supplies.

"We have examined every hypothesis," a cabinet minister explained. "Now is up to Hitler."

Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister, hurried home from an overnight trip to Geneva where he conferred with the Soviet and Rumanian Foreign Ministers.

Czech People United to Halt Hitler Aggression, Says Communist Leader

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

PRAGUE, Sept. 12.—"The Czech people want national justice, but they will not turn over positions of power to traitors, which Hitler is demanding to disrupt Czechoslovakia from within," declared Clement Gottwald, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia to a giant mass meeting here on Friday.

Clement Gottwald

The Czechoslovakian Government, Czech Communists here declared, is showing its readiness for the utmost concessions in the interests of peace.

This is indicated by the Government's proposals on the national question, and by President Edward Benes' speech Saturday.

The Sudeten Nazi Party, however, is provoking conflicts with the aim of securing intervention by Nazi Germany.

"Prague must decide, not the British Lords," Gottwald said in regard to the nationalities question.

"The Czech people, united and determined, demand resoluteness from the Government to isolate and defeat the aggressor. Unity, soberness and resolution are necessary.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia demands that no concessions be made at the expense of the sovereignity, integrity and defense capacity of Czechoslovakia.

ALLIANCES STRESSED

"The Communist Party demands that Czechoslovakia be faithful to its alliances and that the safety of Czech and German democrats in the border areas be assured. It demands the re-establishment of democratic order in the German area and the convocation of Parliament.

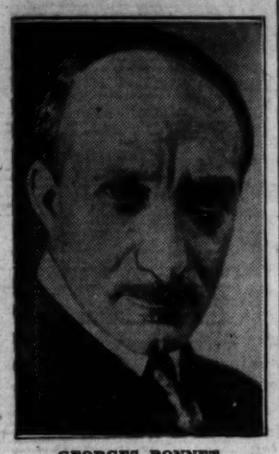
"The people shall decide!"

In many places on Saturday and Sunday, Sudeten Nazi Party provocations broke up anti-fascist meetings with attacks on anti-fascists and police, the destruction of Czech street signs and similar acts. Only anti-fascists were hurt. There were no serious clashes, however, because of the restraint of the Czech police, who nowhere used their firearms.

The Sudeten Nazi Party is seeking to undermine the authority of the state officials, demanding the removal of Czech police from German territories. The democratically minded masses of the Czech people are greatly worried by the last Government proposals, which they think go too far in conceding Hitler's demands.

President Benes and the Government are receiving hundreds of telegrams from mass meetings, factories, municipalities and representatives of the cultural world, urging a firm stand and demanding no further concessions.

Confers on Crisis



GEORGES BONNET

Czechs to Stop Nazi Disorders By Martial Law

To Be Invoked Only in Serious Cases; Report on Border Clash

PRAGUE, Sept. 12 (UP).—Persons close to President Eduard Benes said tonight that Adolph Hitler's speech threatening to back up the Sudeten Nazis' demands with armed force if necessary may break down pending minority reform negotiations.

"Hitler's speech was intended to intimidate us, but its effect was quite the contrary — we are not worried but are prepared," said a government official.

PRAGUE, Sept. 12.—The Czechoslovak Government today decided to repress any serious Nazi disorders in the Sudeten areas by martial law.

The Government decision said this measure would be invoked "only in case of extreme necessity," but added that order wold be maintained at all costs.

Joseph Cerny, Minister of the Interior, reported to the Cabinet's inner council on last night's clashes between Nazis and police in the border areas.

Officials stressed that adequate measures had been taken to resist any military demonstration by Nazi Germany.

Meanwhile Lord Runciman, British "mediator" in the German-Czech crisis, was greeted by a Sudeten Nazi delegation who called him "the liberator."

Eight policemen were injured in street clashes at Liberec when attacked by a Nazi crowd singing Nazi songs. Four Nazis were arrested.

FDR Studies Crisis From Son's Bedside

Follows War Situation; Md. Vote; Son Shows Improvement

ROCHESTER, Minn., Sept. 12 (UP).—President Roosevelt kept in constant touch with the delicate European situaton by long distance telephone with the State Department at Washington tonight as he continued to watch carefully the progress of his son, James, ill at Mayo Clinic.

The President twice during the day visited his son at St. Mary's Hospital where he is recovering from an operation performed Sunday to remove a non-malignant stomach ulcer.

Each time he returned to his special car considerably cheered by James' condition.

Mr. Roosevelt did not listen to Adolf Hitler's speech but a translation of the speech was expected to have been forwarded to him from Washington.

The President discussed the general situation fully with Secretary of State Cordell Hull over long-distance telephone. The telephone wire was strung to the Presidential car to enable him to be within a moment's reach of Washington.

HITS PEACE STANDS OF DEMOCRACIES

Boasts of Nazi Military Might to 'Congress' at Nuremberg

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS

NUREMBERG.—Hitler threatens military seizure of Sudeten district of Czechoslovakia in fuming speech against democracies.

PARIS.—Cabinet empowers Premier to take steps to aid Czechoslovakia in case of need.

PRAGUE.—Government ready to invoke martial law in Sudeten area if Nazis start violent action.

LONDON.—Cabinet meets tonight to discuss Hitler's speech as Czechoslovakia affirms opposition to Nazi "plebiscite."

LONDON.—United States diplomats in key capitals relay reports on crisis to Washington.

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 12.—A blunt threat of war to seize the strategic Sudeten district of Czechoslovakia — the gate way to domination of Central Europe—was hurled against the democracies today by Hitler in a saber-rattling speech closing the Nazi "party congress" here.

Hitler climaxed his blood-and-thunder denunciations of democracy with a demand for cession ("self-determination") of the Sudeten area to Germany.

"The Sudeten Germans will receive help from us, he bellowed after hailing the military conquest of Austria last March.

Nazi officials said Hitler's statement bordered on an outright ultimatum and that "Anschluss" on the Austrian pattern was the Nazi objective.

DRIVE FOR "PLEBISCITE"

Characterizing the Sudeten Germans, who have the broadest democratic rights of any German group in Europe, as "these tortured and oppressed creatures," Hitler said "I can tell the democracies we will not remain indifferent for long" unless Nazi rule over the Sudeten region was established.

He boasted of the strength of what he said were 18,000 steel and concrete units built by 278,000 conscripted laborers working day and night along the French frontier.

ATTACKS FRANCE

Repeating the type of attack which preceded the Austrian invasion, Hitler alleged that the Prague Government is maintained "by the rule of intimidation." [The Hodza Cabinet rests upon a large majority of the Parliament, which has even increased since the crisis forced by Nazi Germany.]

The Nazi leader also sharply attacked France for its role in aiding formation of Czechoslovakia.

In a poisonous attack upon all forms of democracy, bourgeois or socialist, Hitler accused the Western bourgeois democratic nations of "working with the Bolsheviks and the Jewish capitalists."

HEILS ROMAN "RACISM"

He hailed Fascist Italy's introduction of Nazi-pattern anti-Jewish measures and then attacked the Jews in Germany, who have been in this country for hundreds of years, as a "foreign element."

He boasted that Nazi organizations "include even German citizens in foreign countries," an admission of the spying role forced upon Germans abroad.

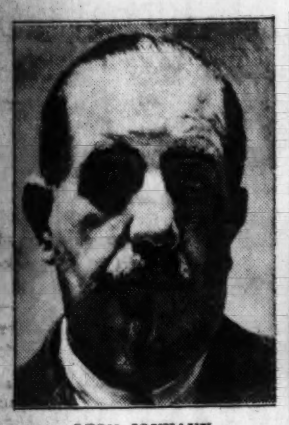
In a fleeting reference to the broad discontent and war fears caused by the huge Nazi war preparations, Hitler said "the (Nazi) party is sovereign in power and may adopt even unpopular measures if necessary."

Hitler tried to paint the May 21 episode, where an imminent Nazi invasion was warded off by rapid Czech mobilization, as "invented" by President Edward Benes of Czechoslovakia.

"President Benes has engaged in tactics showing that he desires to negotiate under Geneva's methods," Hitler said, "That won't do."

Jouhaux, Pena to Address Rally for Spain Here September 21

Trade Unions to Rally For Spain on Sept. 21



LEON JOUHAUX

RAMON GONZALEZ PENA

Leon Jouhaux, France; Gonzales Pena, Spain; Fimmen, Holland, to Address Meeting— Vladeck, Dubinsky Also to Talk

Organized labor in New York will hear first-hand accounts of European labor's attitude toward contemporary affairs from three leading European trade unionists on Wednesday evening, Sept. 21, at the Royal Windsor Palace, 69 W. 66th St., it was announced yesterday by the Trade Union Relief for Spain.

Ramon Gonzalez Pena, Secretary of the General Confederation of Workers in Spain (UGT), Leon Jouhaux, Secretary of the French Confederation of Labor and Edo Fimmen of Holland, General Secretary of the International Transport Workers Union, will speak.

In addition to the above speakers, representing seven and a half million organized workers in Europe, David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and B. Charney Vladeck, majority leader of the New York City Council, will address the meeting.

Senor Pena is the leader of the Asturian miners of Spain who have gained a reputation for their dynamite-throwing tactics in the civil war in Spain. After the 1934 revolt, Pena was imprisoned by the Gil Robles government and was released after a year and a half's confinement, following the elections in February, 1936. Recently he became Minister of Justice in the Negrin Cabinet.

The meeting to greet the European labor leaders will be held under the auspices of the Trade Union Relief for Spain.

U. S. to Try Nazi Spy Ring Suspects Shortly

Grieble Woman Denied Discharge, Reduction in Bail As Federal Judge Holds She Knew of Escaped Husband's Activities

The American government will open the trial of 18 alleged members of the Nazi German spy ring within three weeks, United States Attorney Lamar Hardy announced yesterday.

Mr. Hardy announced that the state was nearly prepared for trial of the biggest espionage case since world war days during a hearing before Judge Murray Hulbert in Federal Court yesterday afternoon on a motion of counsel for Mrs. Ignatz T. Griebl asking that she be discharged and relieved of bail.

Mrs. Griebl is the wife of Dr. Ignatz T. Griebl, former head of the Nazi movement in the U. S. and alleged "brains" of the spy ring.

RESERVES DECISION

Judge Hulbert reserved decision, but indicated that he would deny the motion. "The court can now see," he declared, "that Mrs. Griebl may be a very important witness."

Mrs. Griebl's bail was put up on the day of her arrest by Seward Collins, wealthy Park Avenue publisher and avowed fascist.

The ramifications of the spy ring, revealed by the Department of Justice, the Federal Grand Jury, and independent investigators, indicated wide connections with American financial, industrial and political circles, both in the dissemination of Nazi propaganda and in the ferreting out of the military secrets of the United States.

Dr. Griebl, one of the 18 persons indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on June 20, had previously escaped to Germany aboard a Nazi liner.

THE CAST

The Grand Jury indictment smashed all international precedent in that it named high Nazi officials and the nation for which the spy ring operated—Germany. It is expected that the trial, which will open before Federal Judge John C. Knox, will be a focus of world attention, and will have a profound effect upon the international situation.

Charged with "forming a conspiracy" to violate Section 32, Title 50, of the United States Code (the Espionage Act), "to the advantage of Germany" are:

Johanna Hoffman, hairdresser on the German liner Europa, charged with being a go-between for the spy ring.

Eric Glaser, a private in the U. S. Army, stationed at Mitchell Field, the air base for New York's defense.

Gustave G. Rumrich, ex-U. S. Army sergeant and deserter.

Otto Voss, mechanic in the experimental division of the Seversky Aircraft Corporation, which builds the Army's most powerful new fighting planes.

Though these four may be the only ones indicted which Mr. Hardy will be able to face in court, the following important persons, all but one now in the Hitler Reich, are under the same indictment:

Captain Lieutenant Udo von Bonin, Chief of Staff of the German Naval Intelligence Service in the War Ministry at Berlin.

Captain Lieutenant Herman Menzel, von Bonin's assistant.

Captain Lieutenant Ernest Muller, in charge of the Hamburg office of Naval Intelligence.

Captain Lieutenant Erich Pfeiffer, chief of the Naval Intelligence office at Bremen, who, in addition shares responsibility for all German espionage in North and South America.

Dr. Ignatz T. Griebl, former officer in the German naval intelligence service, who became a United States citizen, and obtained a commission in the United States Army.

Werner G. Gundeberg, former employe of a Bristol, Pa., aircraft plant engaged in manufacture for the United States Army and, like Griebl, a fugitive.

William Lonkowski, a civilian official in the Ministry of War, Berlin.

Schmidt, assistant in the office of Captain Lieutenant Muller at Hamburg.

Sanders, who holds a similar position under Pfeiffer at Bremen.

Karl Schluter, Nazi political officer on the North German Lloyd liner Bremen.

Theodor Schuetz, head of the Nazi party apparatus on the German liner New York.

Karl Eitel, former steward on the Bremen and contact man for the spy ring.

Herbert Jaenichen, who replaced Eitel when the latter got too "hot."

Jessie Jordan, Scottish agent of the ring, now serving an espionage sentence in Great Britain.

PECORA RULES MISTRIAL IN HINES CASE

Bail Is Continued for Tammany Chief on Racket Charge

(Continued from Page 1)

"entire" story of the work of the Grand Jury sitting at that time.

Dewey, in cross-examination of the witness, then popped the question which Stryker immediately grasped as an issue for a mistrial—hadn't Hines' name been mentioned in the Grand Jury in connection with the poultry racket.

A few moments after Stryker's motion for a mistrial Saturday, Justice Pecora abruptly recessed the trial, stating that he would consider the motion over the week-end. He asked for briefs from both the defense and prosecution which were later delivered at his home.

In rendering his sensational decision granting the mistrial, Justice Pecora cited legal precedents favorable to both counsel, but as the moments in the tense hushed courtroom wore on, it became evident that the defense motion would be upheld.

With Justice Pecora's final pronouncement granting the motion of the defense, District Attorney Dewey was asked by the clerk of court:

"Does the District Attorney concur?"

The prosecutor rose to his feet and in a calm though bitterly tinged voice answered:

"I certainly do not!"

"PERFECTLY PROPER"

His question to the witness Boston, he said, had been "perfectly proper," and looking fixedly at Justice Pecora, he added:

"Unfortunately the People do not have the right of appeal."

Dewey's implied rebuke to the bench brought a statement from the judge that, "the People have a right to bring the case to trial again."

Justice Pecora announced Saturday that he would have his decision ready at the scheduled resumption of the trial at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. But it was almost five hours later that he entered the courtroom to begin his pronouncement, one that means, in the event of a new trial, that the State will again undergo a double expense in trying Tammany kingpin Hines.

The brief of the prosecution submitted to Justice Pecora for his consideration over the week-end contended that District Attorney Dewey had made no vital error in the presentation of evidence, and citing similar cases, contended that the Judge should deny the defense motion and proceed with the trial. The People's brief read in part:

PEOPLES BRIEF

"A reading of the record establishes that the question, whether the witness remembered testimony before the Grand Jury 'about Hines and the poultry racket,' was eminently proper.

"The law is not designed to obstruct a cross-examiner and prevent him from questioning a witness about a subject he had been asked on his direct examination. Manifestly the law's purpose is to arrive at the truth, not to conceal it.

"A subject being opened upon direct examination by the defense, the prosecution may inquire concerning it.

"It would be a travesty upon justice if a party were to be permitted to examine a witness on a particular subject and then prevent opposing counsel to inquire about that same subject. The principle is well established that once the defendant opens the door, so to speak, to a subject matter, the prosecution is justified in tracking that subject down. . . .

"Mr. Boston had been asked what had gone on before the March Grand Jury. He failed to testify to all the facts dealing with that subject. Patently the prosecution was entitled, once the door had thus been opened, to have the witness state exactly what had occurred and thus rebut the implications and innuendoes sought to be created by the defense from the half truths elicited on the direct case. As the court stated in the Driscoll case, the law will not authorize a defendant 'to build up theories of innocence based upon fictitious or fraudulent assumptions.'

"It must be borne in mind, the brief concluded, that this case has lasted almost a month. It is difficult, if not impossible, to conceive that one question asked in the course of a trial, during which 4,600 pages of testimony have been taken could be regarded as prejudicial. The Court has been excessively fair and impartial and has been quick at every turn to protect the defendant. Even if, by the furthest stretch of the imagination, this question might be considered unwarranted, an instruction by the Court that the jury should disregard it would prevent any prejudice from attaching."

A new trial will give certain advantages, from a legal standpoint, to the Hines' defense battery, inasmuch as the prosecution has made known the details of its evidence against the Tammany leader. But even with that advantage, the defense still has to fight against a massive pile of damning evidence against the Tammany politician.

After delivering his decision, Justice Pecora ordered the original $25,000 bond under which Hines is held continued.

The indictment under which Hines' was tried still stands, and he can be brought to trial again as soon as the District Attorney decides to do so.

German Sailor Won't Scab on Titania Crew

Norwegian Seamen to Attend Spain Aid Rally Tomorrow

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 12.—An indignant German seaman left the S.S. Titanian with alacrity yesterday when pickets on the docks rowed out to where the ship lay in midstream to tell him to get off, the ship was struck.

The seaman told the strikers he never would have boarded the ship had he known it was being picketed.

"I'm no scab," he said, "and I do not want to work on any scab ship."

The saman's name is withheld because of his German passport.

The S.S. Titanian was struck 10 days ago by its Norwegian crew who refused to haul war cargo to Franco, but declared they would be glad to carry any materials to Loyalist Spain.

The Titanian, a 9,000 ton ship, loaded with phosphates and nitrates in Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, Md.

When the Norwegian crew of the Titanian threw a picket line around their beat in Baltimore ten days ago after learning it was to carry nitrates and phosphates to Santander in Franco Spain, they had no idea their action would arouse American trade unions to their support.

DIDN'T EXPECT HELP

"We didn't expect any help," three of the crew who have come to New York to speak at the Emergency Meeting of Trade Unions and Organizations for the American Relief Ship for Spain in Mecca Temple tomorrow (Wednesday) night, said yesterday (Monday) at the headquarters of the Relief Ship, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

"It's been swell," they added. The three seamen are Ivan Hael and Jens Oen of Bergen, Norway, and Ole Stibekk of Arendal, Norway. They will carry the message of support of the Relief Ship from their fellow crew members to the delegates from Trade Unions at tomorrow night's meeting. The whole crew of the Titanian has been invited to become honorary crew members of the Relief Ship.

SEAMEN TO SPEAK

"In Norway we have already contributed to Spain. At the Convention of the Seamen's Union there, ten thousand kronen was sent to Loyalist Spain. So when we learned on the way down from New York that we were sailing for Santander, and then discovered that bags of nitrates and phosphates were being loaded, we called a meeting. All twenty-one members of the crew came to it, and we voted unanimously to strike. The next morning we told the master and gave him 15 minutes to act. When time was up we threw a picket line along the ship. Today there is a constnt picket line made of all groups and organizations. A committee to aid the striking Norwegians has been set up. It is called the Titanian Strikers Relief Committee, with headquarters in Room 500, 112 E. 19th St.

The three seamen who will speak at the Mecca Temple meeting are all young. This is the first strike two of them have ever taken part in. Ivan Hael once took part in a sit-down strike on a whaling ship.

BRITAIN CALLS CABINET INTO CRISIS SESSION

Mobilization Plan Is Perfected—Navy, Air Force Assembles

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UP).—British Cabinet Ministers were summoned into emergency session at 9:30 o'clock tonight, with Hitler's speech ringing in their ears, to speed up military preparations.

The crowds in Whitehall's streets were the largest since the abdication crisis, standing six and eight deep along the curbs for blocks, as Cabinet Ministers hurried into the emergency session.

Newspaper extras were snatched up like hot-cakes.

In several places, including the cul-de-sac of Downing Street, mounted police were summoned to disperse crowds.

There were cries of "Down with Hitler!"

Czechoslovakia, only a few hours before Hitler's speech, presented the British Government with a complete outline of her positions in the Sudeten issue, and was understood to have stated plainly that she will not accept a plebiscite.

DETERMINED TO RESIST

Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak Minister to London, presented the memorandum to the Foreign Office and said his country was determined to resist Nazi encroachment.

The British cabinet, at a meeting earlier in the day, perfected plans for mobilization of the army, navy and air force in event of an emergency.

It was reported that Royal Air Force squadrons were on key fields ready for immediate flight.

From Invergordon, Scotland, base of 42 warships of the British Home Fleet maneuvering in the North Sea, came reports that Royal Naval Volunteer reservists had arrived and been posted on battleships for two weeks' training.

A disturbing part of the picture was the fact that the British cabinet was believed to be receiving additional reports of German troop concentrations on the Czechoslovak frontier, despite denials from Berlin. The Daily Telegraph asserted that Germany had "earmarked" 1,500 warplanes for possible use against Great Britain.

Insist Edison Comply With City Charter

The Utility Workers Organizing Committee yesterday declared that it will oppose franchise renewals to the Consolidated Edison Co., Inc., giant utility, unless the corporation complies with the labor provision of the new City Charters.

Martin A. Wersing, president of Local 111 of the union, announced that CIO attorneys D. William Leider and Hyman Glickstein have informed the New York City Bureau of Franchises and the Board of Estimate and Apportionments of the opposition to the renewals.

The City Charter makes it compulsory that contracts granting franchises for public service contain provisions guaranteeing employes the right of collective bargaining. The provision also applies to renewal or extension of any franchise coming up for consideration.

Wersing pointed out that Consolidated Edison and its affiliates have been found guilty of violating the National Labor Relations Act by interfering with the rights of its employes to bargain collectively.

Franchises up for renewal include those covering the United Electric Light and Power Co., which has since been absorbed by the Consolidated Edison affiliates, the Westchester Lighting Company and the Yonkers Light, Heat and Power Co.

BEGINS TOMORROW

The Daily Worker Will Reveal For the First Time

What Happened to the Japanese at Lake Hasan?

By CAPTAIN STEZHENKO

- *Move along step by step with the Red Army Far Eastern troops as they challenge the Japanese aggressors in the twelve-day battle at Changkufeng Hill.*
- *Thrill to the might of an army fighting for world peace as it maps out strategy, repulses another fascist adventure, and marks up another Soviet milestone in the struggle against war and fascism.*
- *A brilliant story of the battle at Changkufeng Hill. Told for the first time in America—starts tomorrow in the Daily Worker.*

Marines Grab Japanese Terrorist

U. S. MARINES SEIZE JAPANESE TERRORISTS: One of the three Japanese arrested by Marines after entering the American Defense Sector and tearing down Chinese flags on the anniversary of the fighting in Shanghai, is hustled into a car and taken to headquarters.

Green Orders ITU to Reverse AFL Tax Vote

Tells Parley Union Must Vote for War Tax— Be Seated in Oct.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 12.—William Green, President of the A. F. of L., addressing the convention of the International Typographical Union declared in effect that the I.T.U. must reverse the referendum vote of the membership against the extra per capita levied by the last A. F. of L. convention for a war chest against the CIO, if their delegates are to be seated at the Oct. 3 convention of the A. F. of L.

While recognizing that the referendum vote of the rank and file was a democratic expression of the will of the membership he said it was based on "insufficient information." He asked the convention to make an official declaration on the subject and to take whatever action necessary so that "we can find a way to seat your delegates."

Discussing at length the CIO issue, Green made no mention of the suspension and expulsion from the A. F. of L. of the CIO unions but said: "They left us. They moved out."

Green continued, "Why didn't they stay inside and fight to change the A. F. of L.?" He made no suggestions as to possible steps in the direction of unification merely declaring, "It is more difficult than ever to bring about a settlement."

Green claimed that the CIO would soon "invade the jurisdiction of the I.T.U."

Replying to Green, Pres. Claude Baker of the I.T.U. said the union is "tolerant and democratic," and that the delegates this week will discuss all the issues mentioned in Green's address.

Referring to the split in the American labor movement, President Baker declared, "We expect the division to be healed and we will work to that end."

1,200 Strike In Loft Shop For Agreement

The large Loft Candy Company plant in Queens was shut down at noon yesterday when 1,200 workers walked out solidly in protest against the firm's refusal to negotiate a contract with Local 452, Candy and Confectionary Workers Union, AFL.

The strike culminated a dispute between workers and the firm, which was accused of fostering a company union. Negotiations, in progress for some time, was deadlocked over wages and hours.

Last week, the firm suddenly hired 400 employes who had never worked in the factory before, ignoring many workers laid off during previous slack seasons. Workers interpreted the action as a move to prepare a scab crew in case of strike.

When the union pressed for an agreement, demanding that the company end its fostering of the company union, the Loft company refused. The workers answered yesterday at noon by striking. All workers in the plant, including mechanics, walked out. Picket lines were established. The plant is located at 40th St. and Vernon Boulevard.

7 Workers Hurt In Explosion at Phila. Oil Plant

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Seven workermen were injured early today in an explosion and fire at the pumping house of the cracking plant of the Crew Levick-Cities Service Oil Company on Petty's Island in the Delaware River.

Milk Consumer Groups to Meet On Shipments

Adulteration Feared If Skimmed Product Rules Are Lifted

Delegates of the 70 organizations affiliated to the Milk Consumers Protective Committee will meet in Russell Sage Foundation, Thursday, Sept. 15 at 8 P. M., to discuss immediate steps for combatting the move to restore the unqualified shipment of skimmed milk into the city.

The delegates will hear the report of the committee who saw the Federal Market Administrator Erskine M. Harmon and City Health Commissioner John L. Rice, M. D. and asked for an open hearing on the skimmed milk question.

The big milk dealers last week requested the Health Commissioner to rescind the regulation prohibitng the shipping of skimmed milk into New York City except in specially labeled containers.

ADULTERATION EXPOSED

The regulation was adopted to the sanitary code in 1926 after an investigation by the Department of Health revealed a scandalous amount of milk adulteration.

The Consumers Protective Committee has termed the request to rescind the regulation an attempt to "permit wholesale adulteration," particularly under the new Federal-State milk marketing agreement. The agreement sets a uniform price of $2.45 the 100 pounds of fluid milk to all dairy farmers serving the metropolitan area.

Since the milk marketing agreement went into effect 10 days ago the milk trust has already availed itself of the opportunity to raise the price of milk a cent and a fourth a quart.

About 50,000 families are represented in the 70 organizations affiliated to the Milk Consumers Protective Committee.

De Valera Pleads For World Peace At Geneva

GENEVA, Sept. 12 (UP).—Prime Minister Eamon De Valera of Eire pleaded for world peace and denounced injustice before the League of Nations Assembly today.

He condemned "madness and force" and said it was the aim of the League of Nations to provide an alternative in settling disputes.

Expressing the Assembly's anxiety over the Czech crisis without mentioning Czechoslovakia, he declared:

"We meet at a time of unparalleled anxiety for the people of the world and particularly for the people of Europe.

"I pray God will save all our people from the perils we apprehend.

"We have in our time lived through the agony of the World War. We experienced its horrors and saw around us the havoc which it wrought.

"Twenty years of exhaustion and penury, which peoples have had to endure since its termination and the uncertainty of the present hour proclaim how little the sufferings and sacrifices of these terrible years availed in providing a solution for the fundamental problems of human society."

Woman Shoots Down Plane With Shotgun

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 12 (UP).—Police held Mrs. Sophonia Jones, 66, today on a charge of shooting down an airplane.

Mrs. Jones, officers said, discharged a shotgun at a plane piloted by Laurie Young as it flew low over her home near the Municipal Airport. Young, shot through the hand, brought his ship down without accident. His passenger, Buddy Anderson, was not hurt.

Police quoted Mrs. Jones as saying "all that noise disturbed me."

U.S. ENVOYS IN EUROPE KEEP TABS ON CRISIS

Ambassador Reporting Fast Moving Events to Washington

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UP).—American envoys in the key European capitals today held hurried conferences throughout the day with cabinet ministers and foreign office officials of governments swept by fears of an explosion in the Czechoslovakia crisis.

They explained that their tasks were to keep abreast of the swiftly changing developments and report, without delay, each shift of the tension to the State Department in Washington.

As the day dawned the United States cruiser Nashville steamed into the harbor at Portland, Eng., and fired a 21-gun salute that brought a booming greeting from the British battleship Royal Oak lying in the Portland Roads in readiness for a European emergency.

The Nashville came from Stockholm on a "shake down" cruise and the U. S. cruiser Honolulu is due at Gravesend, down the Thames from London, Sept. 22, on a scheduled visit.

On the diplomatic front Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy held the spotlight, after making three hurried visits to Downing Street within 30 hours.

BULLITT-BONNET TALK

William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador at Paris, likewise kept in closest touch with the French government. He was one of the first visitors at the Foreign Office today after Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet's overnight trip home from Geneva.

In Berlin, American Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson kept close to his embassy desk after a visit to the Nuremberg Nazi Congress, where he talked with Hitler, Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and other officials.

In Warsaw the United States Ambassador to Poland, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., kept in close touch with the government. He spent the week-end in the country but returned to the capital today.

America's most dramatic activity on the continent occurred in Prague, capital of war-menaced Czechoslovakia, where workmen rushed to completion a bomb-proof cement and steel shelter in the garden of the United States Legation.

United States Minister Wilbur J. Carr has been working night and day keeping the State Department in Washington informed of developments.

See Rumania as Democratic Ally After Peace Talk

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Sept. 12 (UP).—A statement made by former Premier Nicola Jorga, adviser to King Carol, was interpreted by responsible quarters today as an intimation that Roumania would join the democratic powers in the event of war.

Without mentioning Germany, Jorga in an address at Abrud referred to "hatred and brutality" by which unjust demands are made and the "banners of death and destruction waved in the hands of fanatics."

"What has been built by so much honest labor since the butchery of the World War is now threatened by destruction," he said. "No words of malediction in any language are strong enough to brand those who would reopen new carnage.

"Whatever may happen we are ready to resist any attacks. Our friends, as well as our enemies, will find us unanimous and unshakeable."

NOTICE TO NEWS-DEALERS

The Daily Worker Coupon Book goes into effect today. Accept each coupon presented at your stand as payment for one copy of the Daily Worker. Your dealer will accept these coupons as three cents in cash toward payment of your bill.

3 CENTS

MR. NEWSDEALER: Your dealer will accept this coupon as 3c in cash toward payment for copies of the Daily or Sunday Worker. DAILY WORKER

S. R. Solomonick

NOTICE TO READERS

If you carry a Daily Worker Coupon Book, remind your newsdealer that the coupons go into effect today. If there is any question in his mind, show him this notice. Hereafter newsdealers are authorized to accept each Daily Worker Coupon presented at the stand as payment for one copy of the Daily Worker.

S. R. SOLOMONICK,
Circulation Mgr.
The Daily Worker.

SOCIAL SECURITY: *Major Issue Facing Next Congress; Tories Plan to Block Improvements*

Increased Age Pension Demands Sweep Country

Roosevelt's Call for More Liberal Jobless Insurance Gets Backing of All Labor; Spurs Support for Progressives

[This is the third in a series of articles by Daily Worker staff members on the issues in the current election campaign and the problems facing the coming Congress.]

By GEORGE MORRIS

Social Security will be one of the most important issues over which progressives and reactionaries will clash in the next Congress, primary election trends to date indicate.

Sheridan Downey's sweep in California's Senatorial race largely on the basis of his $30 a week pension plan, was seen as the latest expression of protest against the "pin-money" old-age assistance standards now in effect in the states.

So great is the pressure for more old-age security that even filibustering Senator Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi rushed for a conference with President Roosevelt Friday on proposals to improve upon present benefits. The Senator's state is the lowest paying in the United States, with an average of $4.79 for only 15,270 aged persons in the month of June. Most Southern states pay little better than Mississippi.

The Social Security Act adopted in 1935, providing to people 65 or over, little above the present old age relief amounts will not begin yielding monthly payments until January 1942. The act's unemployment insurance system now in operation in most states, is under fire because it disqualifies many millions of workers and benefits are so low.

ONLY 1,665,402 BENEFIT

Meanwhile, Social Security Board statisticians estimated, that of the 7,816,000 persons in the United States over 65, only about a third are able to maintain themselves through earnings, savings and other resources. The remainder are a burden upon relatives or friends who are in no position to give adequate support. Payments reported from all states for June showed the number of aged receiving assistance at 1,665,402.

Recognizing the inadequacy of the Social Security Act as it is at present, President Roosevelt instructed the Board to study a number of amendments for next Congress aiming to liberalize the act, extend its payments and include categories of workers who are disqualified for unemployment insurance. In announcing his action, the President, however, warned that passage of such legislation will not succeed if reactionaries are returned to Congress.

Senators Millard Tydings of Maryland and Walter George of Georgia, named by the President for defeat as reactionaries, were both in the Senate block in 1935 that ganged up behind the Clark-George amendment which provided for insurance through private organizations. They had, in fact, rallied a majority for the measure, but it was killed by a threat of presidential veto and disagreement with the House. The vote rallied the filibustering block from Southern states and the Vandenberg-led Republicans.

O'CONNOR'S POSITION

Members of this block tried several schemes that would weaken still further the already inadequate act.

The Tory block in the next Congress counts much on the key post held by Rept. John J. O'Connor. As chairman of the House Rules Committee, O'Connor is actually at the bottleneck in a position to stall or sabotage legislation.

Delegations of labor organizations or of unemployed that had gone to Washington in behalf of legislation, know that their first stumbling block was O'Connor's Rules Committee.

There is already ample evidence that the reactionary block has its own ideas on social security designed to limit and hamstring operation of the act. There is a strong indication that the old proposal of leaving social security to the states would be revived again.

THE JUNE REPORT

The latter proposal furnishes a common ground between the Vandenberg Republicans and George-Tydings Democrats. The Southern anti-Roosevelt block in line with its opposition to wages and hours legislation, increased scales for WPA workers and higher relief standards, also opposes higher unemployment insurance and old-age payments. Such social legislation undermines the 10, 15 and 20 cents an hour wage scales in Southern states.

In its report for June, the Social Security Board, shows than in contrast to average monthly payments in old-age assistance of from $20 to $32 in most parts of the country, Southern States paid the following averages to their aged for that month:

Alabama	$10.05
Arkansas	8.90
Georgia	9.09
Louisiana	9.06
Mississippi	4.79
North Carolina	9.51
So. Carolina	10.66
Tennessee	13.26
Texas	13.75
Florida	14.55

Such ridiculously small amounts are paid despite the fact that under the Social Security Act the Federal Government contributes a share up to a maximum of $15 monthly for each of the aged under the present assistance plan. Autonomous state supervision of social security and old-age assistance is seen by the Southern Tories as a safeguard against improvements upon such low levels.

DRIVE FOR RECOVERY

The basic aim of the reactionary block in Congress is to undermine the New Deal's drive for recovery by raising the consuming power of the great mass of the families, half of which, recent income figures revealed, live on less than $20 weekly.

Interested in the Social Security Act are:

More than 40,000,000 who were issued old-age pensions cards and nearly 27,50,000 who are credited with unemployment insurance.

In addition there are the many thousands who benefit from its special funds to aid the blind, disabled, dependent children and other groups.

In his speech on August 15 marking the third anniversary since enactment of the Social Security Act, the President placed the issue squarely before the voters in the following words:

"What we are doing is good. But it is not good enough. To be truly national a social security program must include all those who need its protection. Today many of our citizens are still excluded from old-age insurance and unemployment compensation because of the nature of their employment. This must be set aright; and it will be.

SEEKS EXTENSIONS

"Some time ago I directed the Social Security Board to give attention to the development of a plan for liberalizing and extending the old-age insurance system to provide benefits for wives, widows and orphans.

"I am hopeful that on the basis of studies and investigations now under way, the Congress will improve and extend the law. I am further confident that each year will bring further development in Federal and state social security legislation; and that is as it should be."

But the President warned that further improvements depend upon a progressive Senate and House.

"If the people during these years had chosen a reactionary administration or a 'do nothing' Congress social security would still be in a conversational stage, a dream which might come true in the dim distant future," the President said.

Since actual payments of benefits under the Act began, Social Security has become an issue of serious concern in unions, and other organizations. The small benefits to unemployed proved especially disappointing. Then, a large section of the country's wage earners are disqualified, as seamen, agricultural workers, workers of government and nonprofit institutions and domestic servants.

Meanwhile, as the details of the old-age provision of the act are becoming popularly known dissatisfaction with it is expressed almost unanimously. The payments which begin in 1942 will be small as amounts depend on earnings piled up for the individuals reaching 65 since 1936 when the act was signed. A table issued by the Social Security Board shows that by 1946 people reaching 65 who were credited with earnings averaging $10 weekly, would receive pensions of $16.83 monthly while the top of a $60 weekly average for the ten years will rate $37.50. The same averages 30 years after 1936 would yield $25.50 and $68.75, respectively. The very top monthly payment under the act is $85.00, which goes to those who for 46 years perform the miracle of earning no less than $3,000 every year starting on that salary at the age of 19.

On the other hand, beginning in 1940, deductions from pay envelopes will increase to 1½ per cent; in 1943 to 2 per cent, and will reach 3 per cent by 1949. The vast majority of those paying the tax today are doomed to benefits that will be less or little above the present old-age assistance payments. For a long time many will be compelled to ask for supplementary relief to bring them up to the low assistance levels.

President Roosevelt's expression that he is "confident that each year will bring further development in the Federal and state social security legislation," was therefore welcomed by the vast majority of those who contribute their weekly penny of the dollar wages.

The proposals of the CIO, adopted in a resolution nearly a year ago at its Atlantic City convention, outlined the amendments of interest to labor.

The Communist Party has for many months been pressing for progressive changes in the Social Security Act. Its 1938 congressional platform declares for the following changes:

1. A unified and Federal system of social insurance.

2. All categories of workers: farm, domestic and industrial, professional and public employes, and those now unemployed, shall be eligible for unemployment insurance.

3. Unemployment benefits shall be increased to a minimum of $15 weekly and shall cover the entire period of unemployment.

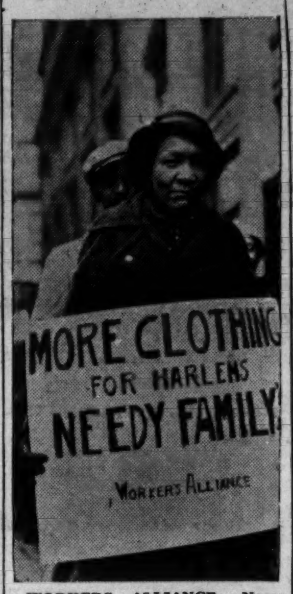
4. All persons 60 years and over shall be eligible for old age insurance and shall receive a minimum of $60 monthly.

5. The entire cost of social insurance shall be borne by the government, the trusts and monopolies.

The above points round out the hundreds of amendments that came from unions and other organizations in recent months. Most amendments called for increase of the minimum weekly jobless benefits; reduction to one week of the waiting period; no extension of waiting periods for strikers or locked-out workers; extension of payments to longer periods in the year (in New York the maximum now is 16 weeks a year); inclusion of all disqualified workers; stricter enforcement of the act's operation and similar improvements.

On the old-age provision, most amendments demand a reduction of the age limit; that all payments be by the employer and from taxation upon high incomes, while deductions from pay envelopes should stop; that a higher minimum than the present $10 monthly should be set.

How many of these amendments will be pushed through in the coming session of Congress—to benefit the many millions who are already at the end of their working time and the vast number who today suffer unemployment—depends mainly upon how many of the likes of Tydings, George and O'Conner are kept out of Congress and replaced by genuine progresives.



WORKERS ALLIANCE: Negro jobless picketing relief headquarters at 902 Broadway last March in unemployed demand for more relief.

PATERSON SILK MILLS STRUCK BY CIO UNION

Only Firms Signing TWOC Agreements are Operating

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 12.—With the exception of several mills that had signed new contracts with the Textile Workers Organizing Committee all Paterson plain goods silk mills were tied up by a strike of 2,500 workers this morning.

The tieup was made complete as workers reported at all of their respective mills for picketing. At noon, when a report reached strike headquarters at Lazara's Hall, that several small shops did not come off, committees were dispatched and soon the walkout was 100 per cent.

The owners admitted that not a single unsigned mill was working, but expected that it may take several days before an agreement is concluded. The Silk Commission Manufacturers, consisting of contracting shops, announced that terms of an agreement with the union would be submitted before their members tomorrow morning. Union negotiators continued to confer with the Silk and Rayon Manufacturers Assn. last night.

Main differences are upon the union's insistance that there be a minimum wage guarantee on the basis of pick rate work the same as the $18 minimum weekly wage guarantee for time workers.

Staright St., Van Hauten St. and other silk mill districts were crowded early this morning when workers began their picket march. The strike opened without a ripple of disturbance.

Philco Workers Back at Work With Contracts

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—The first contingent of several thousand employes of the Philadelphia Storage Battery Company returned to work today, marking the end of a lockout which had kept the Philco radio plant idle for more than four months.

Groups of workmen checked in during the day and it was estimated that 1,500 employes would be at work by the end of the week.

The plant was reopened Wednesday with a skeleton crew after signing a 36-month contract between the company and three locals of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, but actual work did not start until today.

WANT-ADS

Rates per Word

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7 times	.03	.05

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10TTH, 54 E. (Central Park). New, attractive, modern 3-room apartments; tile bathrooms; refrigeration; telephone; cultured atmosphere. $32.

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142ND, 168 W. (2A). Modern; all conveniences; congenial. Call evenings.

WANTED—APARTMENT TO SHARE

YOUNG MAN wants apartment to share; Village preferred. Box 1381 c/o Daily Worker.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT (Manhattan)

13TH, 206 E. Attractive singles, doubles; shower; telephone. $3-$4 up.

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23RD, 358 W. 1-2 rooms; newly decorated; nicely furnished; reasonable.

35TH, 321 W. Singles, doubles, light housekeeping; bath. $3-$4 up.

49TH, 126 W. (Apt. 2). Desirable studio and kitchen. $8.

137TH, 607 W. (53). Sunny; privileges. Call evenings. (Sunday all day.)

137TH, 616 W. (Apt. 4A). Bright, comfortable; single, double; reasonable; subway. All week.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT (Bronx)

MORRIS AVE., 2494 (Fordham Rd). Room for one. Jerome, Concourse subways. (3F)

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT (Brooklyn)

LINCOLN PLACE, 332. Large, private; adjoining bath; adult family. Rappaport.

LAFAYETTE AVE., 674. Single; opposite park; 1 block 8th Ave. subway. Reasonable. E. Topp.

PRESIDENT ST., 920. Large room, kitchenette; some with refrigerator, $5, $7. Singles $3 up.

CHILD BOARDED

4 OR 5-year-old child. Very pleasant home. Box 1382 c/o Daily Worker.

HELP WANTED

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN interested in earning good salary selling New Masses. See District Builders, 832 Broadway, 3rd floor.

Plan to Go Over Drive Quotas

Pauline Rogers, executive secretary of the Fifth Assembly District; Sam Brown, administrative secretary of New York County; Henry C. Forbes, executive secretary of N. Y. County; and Ann Rollins, executive secretary of the Third Assembly District of the Communist Party, as they gathered to sign the terms of the fund raising competition.

Chelsea – Hell's Kitchen Fund Drive Battle Is On

"This is the easiest money we've ever earned," said Chelsea to Hell's Kitchen.

"You haven't earned it yet," said Hell's Kitchen to Chelsea.

"Let's get down to business," said Henry C. Forbes, as he pocketed two checks for $25 each.

Sam Brown handed his fountain pen around. A few scratches of the pen, and one of the big competitions of the Communist Party Building Fund Drive officially began. Pauline Rogers, Executive Secretary of the Fifth Assembly District, the Hell's Kitchen area, presented the challenge to Ann Rollins, Executive Secretary of the Third Assembly District, which covers Chelsea. Henry C. Forbes, Executive Secretary of New York County, witnessed the contract, while Sam Brown, Advertising Secretary looked on.

Twenty-five dollars says the Fifth Assembly District will go over the top. Twenty-five dollars says the same thing for the Third Assembly District. To prove it, each section has presented Forbes with a check for that amount, as a forfeit to the winning section. The winner will not retain the money, but will add another $25 to it, and present the total to the person who has done the best work in the competition.

After Chelsea and Hell's Kitchen have had it out, the Fund Drive will be at least $25,000 to the good. Each of the competing sections has accepted a quota of $12,500. The Third Assembly District is now in the lead, but Pauline Rogers, speaking for the Fifth Assembly District, promised to catch up in short order.

Those who do outstanding work in each section will be awarded a trip to an industrial center under the expert guidance of a Party organization.

There are armies at the borders of Europe. There are bombs dropping on Hankow. Do your part for peace by helping us raise $280,000.

CIO Auto Negotiators Still Hope for Unity

More Locals Vote Support of Lewis Plan for Settlement of Dispute Provoked by Martins Ouster of 5

By DeWitt Gilpin
(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Sept. 12.—CIO representatives remained hopeful of establishing unity within the United Auto Workers today as negotiations continued.

Speaking briefly with reporters as he awaited another session with Homer Martin and his supporters on the UAW Executive Board, Sidney Hillman, C. I. O. vice-president, said "we are making some progress."

Hillman and Philip Murray, also a CIO vice-president, are attempting to prevail upon the Martin majority on the Board to accept a plan to end factionalism which is supported by over two-thirds of the UAW membership. The plan calls for the settlement of any factional questions by the CIO and the reinstatement of the suspended and expelled officers.

TALKS DAY AND NIGHT

Supporting Hillman's statement that some gains in the direction of establishing harmony had been recorded, was the fact that negotiations are going into the seventh day. Since the arrival of the CIO leaders Wednesday conferences have been held night and day at the Hotel Statler. The usual procedure is for the Martin group to be closeted with Murray and Hillman for several hours after which they adjourn to the room of Attorney Ernest Cuneo for a caucus of equal length.

Cuneo, who has been present at conferences between union disrupter Jay Lovestone and Homer Martin in the past, has not participated in the parleys with the CIO leaders since Sunday. Also missing from the conferences is Lester Washburn, Lovestoneite executive board member.

After a week of exhaustive sessions the CIO leaders still appeared fresh and untiring but the drawn and hollow-eyed faces of the Martin supporters on the GEB bespoke the tension they are under.

Reporters holding vigil outside conference doors compiled a summary of the statements issued on the parley during the week and found them to consist only of Hillman's daily "we are still hopeful" which was varied this afternoon by his comment that progress was being made.

GEB member Walter Reuther declared that such an event in itself was history because "Homer Martin hadn't made a press statement in a week."

Observers felt that the extended parleys might indicate a desire on the part of some of the Martin supporters to accept the plan. The UAW President, however, apparently remains steadfast in his opposition to the measure. Indicative of his feeling his bitter speech against the expelled and suspended officers at the Packard local meeting Sunday and the censorship of the West Side local's newspaper this week from which a resolution favoring the peace proposal was deleted.

The suespension of vice-president Walter Wells ends tomorrow thereby reducing the Martin majority on the board to a 12 to seven division.

MORE LOCALS FOR PLAN

Over the week-end two more membership meetings of Detroit locals voted to back the CIO's peace plan. At the De Soto meeting less than a dozen members opposed the measure while at the L. A. Young meeting only 8 votes were cast against it. Both locals have memberships of approximately 3,000 each.

Martin forces, however, made much of the fact that they had been able to get their second UAW local membership meeting on record in opposition to the plan—a claim that was disputed with an abundance of proof by anti-Martin leaders.

At the meeting of the Packard local in question, Martin utilized the same tactics that resulted in a "nay" vote to the plan at the recent Pontiac local meeting. "Good squads from New Haven, Flint and Bay City entered the meeting to vote as local members and to intimidate and beat pro-CIO speakers.

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CHARLES KRUMBEIN,
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Chinese Guns Sink 2 Japanese Warships in Yangtze River

Daily Worker

HINES' PLEA FOR DISMISSAL DENIED

AUTO UNION GARNER POLLS MAJORITY FOR WAGES IN PRIME

CZECH GOV'T WARNS NAZIS AGAINST SECESSION THREAT

CHINA VICTORY AT KWANGTSI HELL-PLANNED

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The Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

Browder Speaks Tomorrow in Harlem; Thursday in Brooklyn

THE DIFFERENTIAL IN DEMOCRACY AND GEORGIA ELECTIONS

Power Trust Lines Up Behind George as Labor Rallies Behind Camp, New Deal Candidate; Poll Tax Weapon of Reaction to Defeat Progressives

By Lee Coller

All Georgia recognizes the issue at stake in its election of a U. S. Senator Sept. 14, is that of "liberalism or conservatism." President Roosevelt stated it in so many words in his last fireside chat and again at Barnesville. Farmers, labor and many middle class people, with five years of the New Deal behind them, agree with the President. So do the Georgia Power Company, the Georgia Textile Association, their press, the National Republican Committee and Wall Street who see unionism taking root below the Mason-Dixon Line, who lost their fight against the wages and hours bill, against the Bankhead Jones Tenancy Bill, who are afraid of losing their strongest pillar of conservatism—the backward South.

It was with good reason that Roosevelt chose Georgia in which to strike out against those who have given "lip service . . . but have not raised their little finger actively to attain the action itself," and who have "listened to the dictatorship of the small minority of individuals and corporations who oppose the objetcives (of the New Deal) themselves."

Georgia is one of semi-feudalist holdouts in the country. Seventy per cent of its farmers are sharecroppers and tenants. The better part of its natural resources and means of production are owned by Wall Street (including the Georgia Power Company which is a subsidiary of Commonwealth and Southern). Its workers have a standard of living 40 to 50 per cent below that of workers in other parts of the country. Thirty-seven per cent of its population—its Negro citizens—suffer a special economic, social exploitation, and have no political rights.

THE WANT LAND

Tenants and croppers in Georgia want land. Right now, above everything else, they want legislation that will enable them to meet the cost of production. Georgia workers want the necessities and some of the luxuries of life and at least what Northern workers are getting. Every one in Georgia wants an equal opportunity to get an education. To get even these things, the people of Georgia will not only have to beat a reactionary political machine, disfranchisement of an enormous bloc of white and Negro voters, but an election system that makes any of the tricks Tammany used in its heyday look like the trivia of a petty pickpocket beside the take of a Dutch Schultz.

Georgia's election system includes not only a poll tax which bars many whites and Negroes from voting, but one of the worst remnants of feudalism—the county unit election system based on the rotten borough system. It is effective only in the Democratic primaries, but they are the real elections in one party "white supremacy" Georgia. Under the county system labor in large Georgia cities is practically disfranchised en mass. Popular choice of public officials, even in the primary vote, can be overridden by a handful of rotten boroughs. Here's how it works:

THE VOTE UNEQUAL

The election of U. S. Senator and a number of state officers, including the governor, is determined by votes of delegates from each of the state's 159 counties at the Democratic Party's state convention. Each county is entitled to twice as many votes as it has representatives in the lower house of the General Assembly. Under the Georgia Constitution, which dates from Reconstruction days, the number of representatives in the General Assembly is as follows:

8 largest counties	3 each	24
30 next largest	2 each	60
121 smallest	1 each	121
159 counties		205

The 121 small counties have more votes than the 30 large counties though the latter have a majority of the state's population. Of the 159 counties, 117 have less than 20,000 people living within them; 61 have less than 10,000 and 8 have less than 5,00o inhabitants. Thus Fulton County (Atlanta) with a population of 325,000 has three representatives in the State Assembly and six votes in the state Democratic Convention while Echols County, with a total population of 2,744 has one representative in the Assembly and two votes at the state convention.

The crux of this corrupt system is the rule which throws the entire vote of a country's representation at the state convention to the candidate who attains a **majority of one** in the popular vote. Regardless of whether a candidate gains a statewide majority in the poppuplar vote, his election depends on the vote taken at the state Democratic convention which is dominated 12 to 1 by the rotten boroughs. Operation of the system in the counties was cogently described by one of Georgia's leading citizens, Judge Orville A. Park, who wrote last May, "The small county as a rule is dominated by what is usually called the 'Courthouse Ring.' . . . The group drawn together by the 'cohesive power of public pap' can easily control an election. In most counties there is a political boss who . . . determine which way the vote of the county shall go." Add to this the facts that there is no secret ballot in Georgia and only 19 per cent of the people were able to vote in 1936.

POWER TRUST RUNS

Senator Walter F. George, whom Roosevelt so correctly exposed as a tool of Wall Street, has had 16 years in office, a huge war chest donated by the Georgia Power Co., textile interests, other local reactionaries and Wall Street and unanimous support of the press to help him build a working machine. Despite this, the Senator's record against labor, working farmers, middle class, against progressive legislation generally in behalf of the power trust has placed him much on the spot that Republicans have had to come openly to his assistance.

The strategy of defeating a New Dealer by sending the Republicans into the Democratic primaries, demonstrated in Idaho, where Senator Pope lost the Democratic nomination, has led Wall Street to use it again in Georgia. This was rather succinctly expressed in a letter which Republican National Committeeman James W. Arnold sent to 1,500 leading Republicans in Georgia which declared, ". . . if the New Dealers gain control of that convention (Democratic national convention of 1940) there is going to be plenty of hell let loose in this country. The fate of this split rests upon the shoulders of a few men, most important of which are Senators George, Glass, Pat Harrison, McCarran, et al. It is most important that every Republican in Georgia enter the Democratic primary in September and cast his or her vote for George."

TRY TO SMASH NEW DEAL

The Republicans in Georgia did not garner more than 36,000 votes in the last presidential election, but with a total vote of 300,000 expected for the entire state in the coming primary that Republican vote if it goes into the Democratic primaries can be the weight that tips the scale in favor of George.

Rank and file Republican voters in Georgia, as in most Southern states, however, have a long heritage of progressivism. George is none too confident that their vote will be delivered to him en mass. Leaving no stone untouched in his campaign against the New Deal he, like Cotton Ed Smith in South Carolina, has resurrected the shibboleth of "white supremacy." And going Smith one better he is also trying to smear the New Deal with red paint.

George's return to the Senate would keep him in a handy Senate position for Wall Street. The eleventh ranking member of the Senate from a point of seniority, he is a member of four standing committes and one special committee. He holds the chairmanmanship of the Committee on Elections and Privileges, and ranks high on the powerful finance committee and the important foreign relations committee.

Gene Talmadge, has no machine, but remembers that the county unit system put him in the governor's seat in 1932. Hated by labor because he called out the National Guard against textile strikers in 1934 and put hundreds of them in concentration camps, Gene is not even making a bid for the city labor vote. He is out snapping his red gallusses in the small strategic agricultural counties trying to capture the poor farmers with the demagogic cry of "free land." He hopes that he can repeat what he did in 1932 when he got only 42 per cent of the state's popular vote, but 64 per cent of the county unit votes and the election.

LABOR FOR CAMP

Lawrence Camp, the only New Deal candidate for the senatorship, despite some of his drawbacks such as opposition to the Anti-Lynching Bill, will do the most to gain the demands of the people. He does not have a well-functioning organization, but behind his standdard in gathering a loose, though increasingly articulate mass of the common people. While the leadership of Georgia's labor unions is nothinally divided, the rank and file is unquestionably for Camp. Both A. F. of L. and Railroad Brotherhood officials, acting on specific instructions from William Green and national officers gave George a left-handed endorsement which was in reality an invitation to vote for Camp. The Allied Printing Trades Council and two City Central Labor unions have openly rebuked Green and come out for Camp. The CIO has given Camp its unqualified endorsement. Labor's Non-Partisan League, a little late in getting its campaign under way, is now moving to help organize a progressive vote for Camp. Though largely unorganized, Georgia's farmers still cherish their populist traditions. Those traditions today call for unity with labor and the middle class in support of one progressive candidate, the New Dealer Lawrence Camp. And Georgia is one state where the bourbons are miscalculating the effect of a red scare.

If the people of Georgia succeed in electing Lawrnce Camp they will have taken a major step towards breaking down the differential in democracy which exists between the North and South as well as the differential in living standards, education and opportunity so ably described in the President's recent special report on the Economic Conditions of the South.

BROWDER AND FORD TO TALK IN HARLEM

Arrangements are Also Set for Velodrome Rally Sept. 15

Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, and James W. Ford, outstanding Negro leader and member of the National Committee will tell Harlem voters Wednesday night why Communists are working to elect progressive candidates and to defeat reactionaries in the coming elections.

The election rally, sponsored by the Harlem Division of the Communist Party, will be held at Odd Fellows Hall, 105 East 106th Street, Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Other speakers at the rally will include Jose Santiago, executive secretary of the Lower Harlem Section, and Anthony Ribaudo, executive secretary of East Harlem Section.

Earl Browder will formally open the New York State election campaign of the Communist Party at the great Velodrome meeting Thursday night, September 15th, at 8 P. M.

The Coney Island Velodrome is located at West 12th Street and Surf Avenue, Coney Island.

Other speakers at the big rally will be I. Amter, state secretary of the Communist Party, James W. Ford, Michael Saunders, executive secretary of the Kings County Young Communist League, and Peter V. Cacchione, Kings County chairman of the Communist Party.

Watch Workers Gain Lost Pay in Award Of Arbitration Board

Two workers fired by the LaSalle Watch Co., 93 Nassau St., in violation of a contract with a CIO union, yesterday gained $530 in back pay and another $90 lost through a wage cut as a result of an arbitration decision.

Arbitration proceedings began last June, following the withdrawal of a suit for breach of contract filed in the New York County Supreme Court by the Watch and Watch Case Workers' Industrial Union, CIO.

Corrigan at Home

DOUGLAS CORRIGAN, who flew his $900 "jallopy" the "wrong way" to Ireland two months ago, shown in Long Beach, Cal., before a tablet commemorating his famous flight. Corrigan began his flight from Long Beach. A huge parade greeted the smiling Irishman.

100 PAINTING BOSSES SIGN AT STOPPAGE

Agreements are Made as Dist. Council 9 Halts Jobs

More than 100 small independent painting contractors rushed to sign contracts with Painters District Council 9 of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators yesterday morning as stoppages to bring them in line with the association agreement signed last week went into effect.

Louis Weinstock, President of the District Council, said he expected that the remainder of nearly 300 independents who neglected to sign would be under contract today.

"We stopped a number of jobs but the stoppages were very short because the employers lined up and signed," Weinstock said. "By tomorrow we expect to have all of them cleaned up."

Approximately 2,000 painters are affected by the union's action yesterday and today. This will consolidate the union's contract for all 16,000 painters in Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond.

BROOKLYN RENEWAL

Meanwhile in Brooklyn, District Council 18 which obtained a general association contract renewal as a result of a short strike, proceeded similarly to bring about 40 balking independents into line. Stoppages were called at about 20 jobs yesterday, it was announced from the office of the Brooklyn council.

At the same time, Isaac Augush, secretary-treasurer of District Council 9, announced that an immediate drive will get under way to unionize all of the vast number of Brooklyn painters who are still unorganized.

900,000 TO VOTE TODAY IN MICH. PRIMARY

Gov. Murphy Unopposed; Ford Attorney in Gubernatorial Race

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LANSING, Sept. 12.—Democrat and Republican party workers prepared today to turn out the vote in tomorrow's primary election in which a total of 900,000 ballots were expected to be cast.

Gubernatorial, state legislative and Congressional candidates will be nominated by both parties.

The anticipated large vote and the widespread interest in the usually drab primary is laid to Governor Frank Murphy's launching of a frontal attack against his Republican opponents through the development of an extensive liberal program and to the tussle for the Republican gubernatorial choice.

MURPHY UNOPPOSED

Murphy is unopposed while the Republican candidate will be either former Governor Frank Fitzgerald or the Ford attorney, Henry Toy. Differences between the latter two are on methods of execution rather than policies themselves: Toy favors the "mailed fist" delivery of his backer, Henry Ford, while Fitzgerald sugar-coats his reactionary aims in the manner of Senator Arthur Vandenberg with whom he is closely associated.

Election observers favor Fitzgerald to head the Republican balloting.

Both Fitzgerald and Toy concluded their campaigns with last minute barrages against Murphy. Both Republican candidates began early in the year to campaign for nomination through the unusual method of assailing the New Deal governor while criticizing each other only incidentally.

NEW DEAL PROGRAM

In reply Murphy has developed a legislative program that calls for low-cost housing, increased pensions, unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation, a baby Wagner Act, state aid to farmers, a state health program and many other progressive measures.

Characteristically, Governor Murphy spent the week-end before the primaries speaking at the conference called in Lansing to map the state health program and later went to Dearborn to address a labor rally in that city.

With no contest on for the governorship, main interest in Democratic party is centered around the race for lieutenant governor with the incumbent, Leo J. Nowicki, and House Speaker George A. Schroeder opposing each other.

Seventeen Congressional candidates will be nominated by both parties. At present the Republicans hold a nine to eight majority of the Representatives. The Democratic incumbents, all of whom are New Deal supporters, are standing for re-nomination.

Also to be nominated in the voting tomorrow are candidates for the state legislature. At present the Democrats hold a large majority in the House but the division in the Senate is deadlocked at 15 each.

LABOR ACTIVE

Labor, through Labor's Non-Partisan League and A. F. of L. political action committees, has taken an active part in the primaries by backing progressive candidates for state and Congressional posts. Both the CIO and the A. F. of L. are officially backing Murphy for re-election after the primaries.

F. D. R. PRIMARY FIGHT BACKED BY LaGUARDIA

Declares Roosevelt Has Right to Demand New Deal Commitments from Democratic Candidates; Denies 1940 White House Aim

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 12.—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York today backed President Roosevelt's attempts to re-elect Congressmen committed to New Deal policies, declaring that an executive had the right to have his followers in his legislative bodies.

"Purges do not bother me," the Mayor said. "I've been purged lots of times."

La Guardia belittled the idea of his being a candidate for President in 1940. "I couldn't get a ticket to the gallery of either convention. My regime in New York is so independent of politics that I can expect nothing from either part. I am strictly an independent."

The Mayor stopped off here with his wife and party on a leisurely trip to San Francisco and Los Angeles, where he will attend the American Legion convention next week.

He said that there was a gradual change taking place in the American economy with less power vested in the states.

"We have workmen's compensation, control of contagious and infectious diseases and health insurance is not for distant. The only doctors who are kicking about socialiszed medicine are the pill doctors."

Mayor LaGuardia emphasized the need for uniform labor conditions. "The first step is the proper administration of the wage and hour law. We cannot expect miracles. It will take a few years to accomplish the great task of enforcement. They have got to keep it out of politics. And that is possible. I have none in my government."

F. H. LaGUARDIA

Labor League Mass. Parley Backs Curley

Over 400 Delegates Hear Candidates for Governor

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Over 400 representatives of labor organizations attended the pre-primary conference of Labor's Non-Partisan League of Massachusetts at Parker House Saturday.

Following speeches from Democratic, Republican and independent candidates for Governor, the conference endorsed James M. Curley, candidate on the Democratic ticket.

The delegates took into consideration, mainly, Curley's labor record, which was regarded as satisfactory, although his answers on teachers' oath repeal, and attitude toward the Dies investigation were unsatisfactory and he evaded the child labor question.

The conference saw in Curley a candidate who will rally all labor, progressive and New Deal forces to defeat this state's arch-reactionary, Governor Charles F. Hurley.

Among those who addressed the conference were Richard Whitcomb, Republican candidate; Richard M. Russell, Democratic; William McMasters, Republican, and Curley, all candidates for Governor.

The speakers were questioned directly from the floor on their attitude to issues concerning labor and especially on the New Deal.

OTIS HOOD TO TALK

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 12.—Otis A. Hood, Massachusetts Communist candidate for Governor, will broadcast a primary message over Station WAAB on Thursday, Sept. 15, at 10:45 P. M. The Communist Campaign Committee urged arrangement of house and neighborhood rallies to hear the message.

Workers School To Give Trade Union Courses

A whole series of courses designed especially for trade unionists will be given at the Workers' School during its Fall term. This was indicated by the listing of courses in a special "Trade Union" department in the recently issued School catalogue.

Besides courses specifically devoted to the theory and practice of trade unionism, there are courses of special value: as Public Speaking and Parliamentary Procedure, American Labor History and Labor Journalism.

In organizing these trade union courses, the school is further developing its program of fulfilling every educational need of the labor and progressive movement. The coming Fall term, which will see the celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the School, will have a broader and more varied program than any previous term.

Registration for the Fall term is now going on. Catalogues describing the various courses and giving full information on the School are available on request at the School office, 35 East 12th St., Room 301.

Are we going to let Barton, McNaboe, and O'Connor do the dirty work for the trusts? Or are we going to elect progressives who will speak and act for the people? It all depends on our election campaign. We need funds for a 20th century campaign!

Copyright, 1938, by Upton Sinclair

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE

Walter Judson Quayle, millionaire steel king, has just had an accident along the road—and in the accident he encountered Clum Jinkins, his boyhood chum, who drives around the country in a trailer. Quayle has just been up to Blue Lake, looking for Clum and a rest from the strain of breaking a strike.

The workers in the Quayle steel mill struck for union recognition. They were defeated temporarily by company and vigilante terror. Quayle's own favorite daughter Jenny and her husband took the side of the strikers, were in the forefront of every battle.

Now Jenny and Wilbur Chew, her husband, are down in Georgia organizing textile workers into the CIO. And Old Man Quayle has about decided to sell out to a competitor, Ben Preston, president of Inland Steel Co. and leader of the LITTLE STEEL bosses in their fight against the CIO. Matthew Joyce, who handled spy and propaganda work for the company during the strike, has been using his wiles on Quayle to sell out cheap to Preston. Joyce is due for a "bonus" if the deal goes through.

Quayle and Clum Jinkins are just now busily engaged in covering the span of years since they saw each other. Quayle has already promised to help out Clum in a little financial underiaking.

"You know, Clum," he declared, "I think that's just the nicest place I ever stayed in. Why can't you and I have a holiday in that open camp, as soon as I get my business arrangements made?"

"It'll be getting cold weather up there pretty quick," objected the other.

"I know, but you've no idea how warm you can make that open camp if you build a fire with a good big backlog in front."

"It'd take an awful lot of wood, Walt."

"I know, but I'm going to have a lot of money, and have to spend a lot of time keeping away from people who want to tell me how to spend it. I'll just buy that wood lot, and hire a fellow to come and chop, and we'll build a mountain of a bonfire and keep it going day and night. Maybe by and by I'll build a cabin, and we two old codgers can stay there and catch fish through the ice."

"You'll get snowed in and have to stay longer than you've a mind to," said the practical Clum; but his mind became busy right away thinking of the marvelous inventions he could put into a cabin. "I'll rig up an under-the-ice light to draw the fish at night!" he exclaimed.

V

Walter's neck and head felt better; but he was having a good time, so why not stay? Susie seemed to him the most delightful toy he had yet encountered—she beat a stamp collection. Nobody was expecting him at home. He could get his stock certificates tomorrow morning, and tell his family the news, and take a train for New York Sunday night. It wasn't like selling real estate, he explained to Clum, he had merely to sign an agreement of sale, and endorse the certificates to the new owner, and receive a certified check. Yes, there were people in New York who wrote checks for millions of dollars, and banks that cashed them without excitement.

"Do you think we could park here for the night?" he inquired; and the other replied: "I reckon you paid that filling-station feller enough."

Clum pressed some more buttons and worked a can opener—he had a design for a new one in his head—and they had hot beans with tomato sauce, and bread and butter, and coffee and stewed apples. Clum piled the dishes away—he said it was less effort to wash them in quantities; he had a disappearing sink, and when it disappeared it was a workbench.

The most curious thing was the way Clum financed this roving life which he had led for the past decade. He had a cap which he put on, with a metal sign in front: "Mr. Fixit." He would stop in a town, and pick out what he called a "medium neighborhood," and ring a doorbell, and tell the woman of the house that Mr. Fixit was here to put everything about the place in repair. At first the woman wouldn't be able to think of anything, but with Mr. Fixit to prompt her, she would recall that a closet door was stuck, an electric light socket out of order, the sewing machine needed oiling, and so on.

In most households the man or his son knew how to do such odd jobs; but you would always find some place in which the woman had been talking for months about "getting somebody in." It was Mr. Fixit's boast that there was nothing in any house that he couldn't put in order. In cabinets with many drawers in his house-car he had every sort of tool and object that could be needed: nails, screws, wires, catches, hinges, sockets — so on through a long list; the drawers, taken out, became little trays which fitted into a folding carrier which Clum had invented, and which he transported about the house he was fixing.

"What do you charge?" asked Walt; and Clum said somewhere between fifty and seventy-five cents an hour, depending on the neighborhood and the state of the times. If parts were needed, he charged cost for those, and always told the person the cost before he put the thing in. He made lots of friends, he said; he had lists of them in notebooks, classified and filed according to geography. Women were lonely in the house all day, and glad to meet a friendly man who "talked entertaining" and didn't mean them any harm. After he had worked for a couple of hours and remedied a lot of things that had been causing trouble, they would often invite him to have something to eat and would get out their best pickles and jam. He had always made enough money to keep going; now and then he sent a bit to the family, but most of it went for the cost of his models and patents.

"But you don't make anything out of them!" objected his friend.

"I haven't made what they cost me," admitted the inventor; "but somehow I always keep on trying. I figure that even when the invention is stolen, people get the benefit of something useful."

"I suppose that's one way to look at it," admitted Walt.

VI

Susie had a second bed which was flat against the ceiling, and when you moved the proper lever it came down by four steel wires. You could leave it swinging, or let it down on the floor; either way it was comfortable, and except that Clum snored and Walt had nightmares, they passed a pleasant time. In the morning Walt's neck was stiff, and stayed that way for a week or so.

They breakfasted on coffee and canned milk, and sliced peaches with more canned milk; Clum said it was better than fresh, because it was "irradiated." He had wholewheat crackers, because he said they had more minerals, and you needed the roughage. He had notions about everything he ate, having read what he called "health books," and knowing about vitamins and calories and carbohydrates. Walt had never paid much attention to what he ate, but he listened with one-half his brain while with the other he wondered whether he ought to have an X-ray picture made of his neck bones.

They would have liked to stay longer near the friendly service-station man, who had never received a two-dollar tip in his life before and was trying hard for another. But duty called, and Walt said, "I've got to get back to Valleyville." He lay on the couch again, and his friend shut the door of the bus, and pulled the lever which caused the outside steps to fold up flat against the rear. Clum took the driver's seat, which he had padded to fit the shape of his spine —no patent on that, he said, and he would fix up padding for Walt's neck if it was needed.

They rolled along at twenty-five miles an hour—never any faster, Clum said, trying to reassure his friend, who had become nervous on the subject of accidents. Things had been running into him all night, he declared; things varying in size from freight engines to planetoids. Clum said he had never had an accident, he couldn't take any chances with Susie, she had too many pipes and levers in her. "You've got pipes and levers in yourself too," remarked Walt; the other replied yes but those sometimes managed to repair themselves, whereas Clum would have to repair Susie. He enjoyed his own jokes, and the only trouble was that he kept turning round to see if his passenger enjoyed them. When the latter told him to keep his eyes on the road, Clum said he would invent something so that he could see out of the back of his head.

Mr. Fixit told many stories about his adventures on the road; the strange kinds of people he met, and the things he learned from them. He was just the opposite of Walt, without any trace of shyness or reserve; he liked to meet everybody, and always found something to talk about; the other person, perceiving that he was interested, would tell the story of his life, and it was as good as a novel. To Walt this seemed a marvelous faculty; if he had been turned loose on the road with Susie, both of them would have starved, she for gas and oil, and he for beans and canned milk.

But with Clum Jinkins to drive and attend to everything, this seemed to the multimillionaire a most amusing way of life. Clum was always happy; whereas in Walt's great world people were often worried, or else they were bored, and could hardly ever enjoy themselves at a party without having cocktails to muddle their heads and loosen their tongues. Walt decided suddenly that the trouble in his life was that he hadn't had enough fun. He had been delicate as a child, and they had kept him surrounded with tutors and teachers of this and that, and his conscientious father had made him study hard to fit himself for his high station.

The president of Valleyville Steel, who was generally so reserved about his family affairs felt that he could unburden his soul to this friend of his boyhood. He told about some of the troubles of being too rich; he told about his children, with whom he couldn't get along. All but Jenny — he would never lay bare that sore spot to anybody in the world. He told about the strike and the painful things that had happened in it; about the Valleyville Plan, and his hopes for ending the bitterness between capital and labor. He spoke for ending the bitterness between capital and labor. He spoke of the Reds, and his efforts to put them down. "Did you ever meet any Reds, Clum?"

"I meet all sorts of folks," replied the other. "It's hard to know what a 'Red' is—it's just a bad name."

To be Continued in Tomorrow's
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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1938

Union Square Anti-War Rally Tomorrow

• America must speak up and act to help save the peace of the world.

Hitler should be told that the U. S. realizes that his threats against Czechoslovakia menace the peace of the U. S.

Everywhere, the American people should be aroused to translate their fervent desire for peace, their dread of Hitler's war threats, into some form of definite expression and manifestation.

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As a means of rallying the people of New York City to give utterance and demonstration of their sentiments for peace and their desire to urge the U. S. government to take immediate steps that would help guarantee peace, the New York State Committee of the Communist Party has called for a city-wide demonstration on Wednesday at 5 P.M. in Union Square.

This should be a rousing mobilization of the people of New York against the threat of a Nazi invasion of Czechoslovakia.

It should be an example for similar demonstrations and meetings throughout the country.

Fill Union Square Wednesday. Rally the American people to united action for peace against the grave threats of a Nazi-instigated world war.

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Peculiar Advice For America

• At this critical moment in the world's history, the United States is handed a peculiar piece of advice.

We are told that the American people prefer "isolationism," that President Roosevelt, who has spoken out for quarantining the aggressors, has an "incoherent" foreign policy, and that the United States should remain "neutral."

Strange advice at first glance. But not so strange after all when you consider its source. For we have been quoting an editorial in the Rome press by Virginio Gayda, authoritative fascist writer and semi-official spokesman for Mussolini.

At a time when the fascist dictators brag openly of war and conquest, Mussolini tells the American people that they should hide their heads in the sand and that their President should hold his tongue. Of course! For as the fascist writer is forced to admit, the words of the head of the American nation have a "world-wide resonance" and are heard "all the way from Europe to China."

What is good for the war-makers cannot be good for the American people who really desire peace. If Mussolini and Hitler fear the slightest departure by the United States from so-called "neutrality," then it can only mean that we should cut loose from that treacherous policy altogether.

In the same editorial from which we have been quoting, the insolent Gayda refers to "President Roosevelt's dictatorship." Some time ago, Rep. Hamilton Fish, a "neutrality" advocate, openly praised Mussolini's foreign policy. And now we have Mussolini, through Gayda, supporting Fish's domestic policy. For fundamentally, the Fish's and the fascist war-makers are allied on all matters.

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A Senate Committee Fronts for Reaction

• The Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee, headed by the reactionary Sen. Sheppard, has shown in more ways than one that it is out to defeat all progressive New Deal candidates in the coming primaries and elections.

Under the guise of conducting "impartial" investigations of campaign funds, this committee is actually moving heaven and earth to elect such Tory enemies of the people as George of Georgia, O'Connor of New York and Tydings of Maryland.

The Committee chose yesterday to openly uphold charges of Sen. Tydings to the effect that a federal official had committed the "awful crime" of saying publicly that he was going to vote against Tydings and for the New Dealer, Rep. Lewis.

It isn't difficult to figure out why the Committee picked yesterday to announce its ruling in such loud raucous tones that it could be heard by the people of Maryland. Yesterday happened to be Primary Day in Maryland, and the reactionary Sheppard crew picked this last-minute maneuver in order to swing as many votes as possible to the power-trusts' yes-man, Tydings.

This is not the only instance of the determined, systematic anti-New Deal activities of this Committee. It tried the same thing down in Kentucky in an effort to put over the Tory "yes-but" candidate Gov. Chandler. Whatever state the Committee has touched with its anti-New Deal findings, it has tried to create false issues to confuse the people and to keep them from defeating Tories who brazenly flaunted the progressive mandate of 1936.

But what the Committee conveniently fails to inquire into shows its real character even more than its so-called "impartial investigations." Why doesn't it investigate the big slush funds which the power trusts and other Wall Street monopolies are pouring into the coffers of Tydings, George and O'Connor? Information about these funds is so common that it even appears in such "liberal" anti-New Deal papers as the World-Telegram. Thomas L. Stokes writing in the World-Telegram for Aug. 22, said of Sen. George, a typical power trust rubber-stamp:

"In behalf of Senator George are big corporate interests which have their roots in paneled offices in the East. The Georgia Power Co., controlled from New York, has dominated Georgia politics for years. Its officers and employes in every town of any size are working for Senator George . . ."

The Sheppard Committee shows the unmistakable hand of the reactionary Garner, who appointed it in the first place and who uses the vice-presidency to do the New Deal any dirt he can.

It takes its place besides the Dies Committee, which tries to get the same result through its red-baiting witch-hunt against the New Deal, the CIO and progressives all over. It is well known that Garner's treachery against New Deal democracy and the people dominates the Dies witch-hunters too.

Like the Dies Committee, the Sheppard Committee is another front for Wall Street reaction in the Congressional elections. The American people should smoke out the Wall Street's yes-men candidates, which the Committee is trying to shield, and defeat them at the polls.

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Caught in the Act

• Rep. John J. O'Connor has been exposed by the veterans of this city as a cheap political trickster.

Worried by the growing movement in the 16th Congressional District to keep the renomination from him, O'Connor had circulated cards in which he claims the support of the veterans.

Now the Disabled American War Veterans of the World War, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars announce that Mr. O'Connor is no more nor less than a liar—that he has received no veteran endorsements at all.

"Unfair, unethical and unscrupulous" is the way the Disabled Veterans characterize O'Connor's tactics. And these well-chosen words aptly fit all of the Tammanyite's dealings and connections.

For what was more unscrupulous than the fight of the utilities, in which O'Connor played a leading part, against the holding company act—a fight in which the power trust deluged Congress with thousands of telegrams bearing forged signatures?

Or what was more treacherous than the way O'Connor pretended to be pulling for the wages-hours bill while behind locked doors he had his committee kill it time and again?

Today when the average voter is becoming more and more politically conscious, reactionaries everywhere are forced to resort to such fraud and deception.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

• Days before Hitler bellowed his Nuremberg war threats to the world, the Journal de Moscou, in an article entitled "Blackmail and the War Menace Increase" put its finger on the most vital issues of the present crisis.

This authoritative French language weekly in the U. S. S. R., widely read by diplomatic circles in Moscow and throughout the capitals of the world, discussed as follows the basic issues of Hitler's mobilization and threats against Czechoslovakia:

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"Day by day the horizon darkens and tension increases to a pitch unknown in Europe since the war. The time has passed when wars were declared. The usual tactic of contemporary aggressors is the 'fait accompli.' Naturally, when confronted with these tactics, one thinks of blackmail: it is natural to think that Hitler wishes once again to use threats to gain his ends—which are obviously not to 'defend the Sudeten Germans,' but to annihilate the integrity and independence of Czechoslovakia.

"But it is highly regrettable that for the most part nothing more is said about this fact, beyond the statement that steps should be taken against the immediate dangers. It is quite impossible to say how and when these blackmailing measures will end, if they do end, and if Germany will not go from threats to the use of armed forces. It is clear that the states immediately threatened must take steps against every eventuality. This is all the more important since these measures are the only means of preventing the realization of these 'eventualities.'

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"One question that arises naturally is: What is Germany counting on in its policy toward Czechoslovakia? One of the first facts is, without a doubt, the divergences if the Czechoslovak Government as a result of the ambiguous attitude adopted by the Agrarians and even Premier Hodza. The concessions policy of which Hodza has constituted himself interpreter gives Germany the hope that at the last moment one of two impossible things will happen: either Czechoslovakia, under pressure from Lord Runciman, will capitulate, giving everything Hitler wants, without his having to fire a shot, and allowing him to proceed in the strengthened conviction that blackmail pays; or the problem will no longer be confined to blackmail, and rioting in the interior of Czechoslovakia will be swollen to such proportions that it will paralyze the country's resistance against German fascism's military measures.

"The three months which have passed since the beginning of the crisis have been marked by an ever-weakening foreign policy on the part of France.

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"Hitler is of the opinion that the application of the Soviet-Czech pact of mutual aid depends on France's coming to aid Czechoslovakia if the victim of aggression.

"Such considerations are concealed in Hitler's plans. Many changes have taken place between March and August. The policy of laisser faire, and even of encouragement to aggression, applied systematically by the capitalist democracies has only excited the appetite of the aggressor and confirms it in the conviction of impunity. But even if Hitler is mistaken in his plans, it will be necessary all the same to give him tangible proofs of his mistake, and so save Czechoslovakia, Europe, and perhaps also other countries from a new war. It would be wrong to think that such proofs can be conveyed by one country making approaches through diplomatic channels. This problem can only be solved by common consultation on the situation by all the powers concerned

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"In this connection we recall the declaration made by the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Litvinov, at the beginning of the crisis. At the same time, it must not be forgotten, as Litvinov emphasized in a speech to the Leningrad electors on June 23, that the situation is dangerous, not only for the U. S. S. R. in particular, but especially for the smaller countries and the States responsible for international order since the war: Britain and France. These countries, clearly, will be responsible for the further development of events, in so far as they did not take the necessary measures soon enough to avert the approaching catastrophe."

Letters From Our Readers

Help Bring Daily Worker To Labor Prisoners

Editor, Daily Worker: New York, N. Y.

We feel certain that in the middle of a drive for increasing the circulation of the Daily Worker many of your readers will welcome an opportunity to increase its circulation by six or seven copies daily to six or seven American jails and penitentiaries.

Several outstanding labor prisoners are very eager to receive a regular subscription to the Daily Worker and we are sure that among the readers of your paper there will be many who will be anxious to contribute to a subscription fund which will supply to Labor's prisoners the newspaper of their choice.

All funds for this purpose should be addressed to me for the Prisoners Relief Fund of the International Labor Defense, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

ROSE BARON
International Labor Defense.

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'I Wouldn't Be Without It'

Editor, Daily Worker: New York, N. Y.

When in the city I usually buy the Daily Worker at a newsstand. I wouldn't be without it. I especially like the feature articles which renew the Democratic traditions of our country, such as the recent one on the Abolitionist Stevens.

I would recommend that you use more of such material. The only criticism I have concerns your coverage of foreign news. It seems to me you feature too highly the most sensational aspects of foreign developments and neglect background material.

What, for instance, is the composition of the British Labor Movement? What is the bearing of such a man as Deterding upon English-Nazi co-operations? What is the comparative industrial set-up behind the lines on both sides on Spain?

In short, more background facts and analysis. That's the way to scoop the obscurantist capitalist press.

R. B.

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Editor Explains Impression Created By Reviewer—

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In the review of the August issue of Jewish Life (Daily Worker, Aug. 25, 1938) Jack Jules, commenting on my article, "Jewish Movements of Revolt," communicates an erroneous impression of the contents of the article.

He says that my article comments on "the class base of Chasidism, Haskalah and Utopian Nationalism, all of which started as revolutionary attempts of the Jewish masses to overcome the hidebound secularism of their religion."

These movements were essentially a revolt against the domination by religious thought and practice of the everyday life of the Jewish masses. Aside from Chasidism these movements waged a struggle for the secularization of Jewish life rather than the opposite impression created by the reviewer.

JEWISH LIFE, John Arnold, Editor.

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Urges Wide Distribution of D. W. Coupons

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am an average American youth. A month ago I had never read a copy of the Daily Worker. Since then I have purchased it faithfully every day. Why?

Until that certain day a month ago, I had never seriously pondered on the conditions existing under capitalism. But these conditions could not show a bright face under a little direct thinking. Suddenly something awakened in me which must have been there always but which, unfortunately, had never been touched.

Those who need this awakening will not receive it through this letter, I know. BUT, now that the Daily Worker is starting a drive for increased circulation, an immediate opportunity presents itself. Everyone should know and have access to the Daily Worker coupons. I am going to do what I can with them—let's all do the same.

J. F.

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Petition for Lower Prices At Municipal Resort

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Communist Party of the 6th Assembly District of the Bronx is circulating a petition in the neighborhood.

The petition is addressed to the Mayor of New York and to the Board of Estimate. It is in the form of a protest against the unreasonably high prices and fares at Orchard Beach which prevent a great many people of New York City from enjoying the full benefits of the newly built beach.

There is also a demand in this petition that any new bus line franchise to the beach must provide for a five cent fare for the entire route going and returning, and that steps be taken to reduce prices charged at concessions in line with popular prices.

We believe that the people of the Bronx where this petition is circulated will give it their wholehearted support.

—A. ROSENFELD.

THE POWER TRUST'S 'YES MEN' *by Ellis*

An Editorial

A Lesson from American History

'Purge' Cry Today Echoes Secession Treason, Tory Senator Smith Boasts

• By waving the "red shirt" of the Ku Klux Klan, the South Carolina reactionary, "Cotton Ed" Smith gave away a good deal of the fraud which lies behind the Garner Democrat propaganda regarding "invasion" and "dictatorship."

But in the latest "explanation" of his campaign against the New Deal candidate, Governor Johnston, Senator Smith rips off the whole business, and reveals the real treason and un-Americanism of the Tory gang now yelling about the "purge."

Just listen to this Senator in the year 1938, writing in Hearst's Atlanta Sunday American, and reprinted approvingly in the New York American—

"Johnston seemed to forget the 1832 Convention and nullification, and not to remember April, 1861, and Fort Sumter, where the shot was fired for States' rights.

"He seemed to forget Calhoun and Hayne and the South Carolina Exposition.

"These are the principles we stand for, that we fought for once, and that we were obliged to fight for again in this Congressional campaign."

There it is for all good Americans to see for themselves, in black and white.

In these words, the South Carolina stooge for Vice-President Garner tells us more about the Congressional fight now going on than a whole carload of editorials from the New York Times, the Herald Tribune, Westbrook Pegler, etc.

It is a complete give-away of the current sob-stuff about "purges" and "invasions" and "independence" now the stock-in-trade of the Garner gang which knifed the people's legislation in the last Congress.

For, in this appeal to the worst treason of the past, to nullification, secession, and even to the firing on Fort Sumter in 1861, "Cotton Ed" reveals that **today's ganging up of the Tory Democrats with the Hoover Republicans is nothing but a streamlined version of the kind of treason against which Andrew Jackson and Lincoln had to fight to preserve the Union.**

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The name revered by Americans today is not Calhoun, but the name of "Old Hickory" Jackson who rose to his full greatness in the fight against the secession conspiracies organized by Calhoun in the notorious South Carolina convention of 1832.

Jackson in 1832 represented the advancing democracy of the common people. Arrayed against him were the financial reactionaries of the Northern banks—the U. S. Bank—and the slave-owning "state's rights men" of the South. Just as Wall Street and the "Cotton Ed" Smiths of today are uniting, just as Tydings of Maryland and O'Connor of New York are joining hands, so did Clay of the money crowd and Calhoun of the secession gang join forces against Jackson.

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It is very exciting and instructive for an American today to read the history of that struggle to which the Ku Klux Senator Smith now appeals as his inspiration. For, just as George, Tydings and O'Connor yell today that they will not "submit their independence," and support the people's measuures, so did the slave-defender Calhoun roar about "submission" to Jackson. According to the historian Claude G. Bowers, in his important book, "Party Struggles of the Jackson Period" (p. 271), Clay's man in Congress, John Clayton, roared about "no servile submission to the executive mandate. . . ." And Bowers tells of the "Southern Democrats [read New Deal supporters today] who stood behind Jackson despite the jibes of the Calhoun followers [read Garner Democrats] that they were yielding to a servile submission."

The same old cry of the democracy-hating few—"submission," "purges," independence, etc., etc.—in 1832, in 1864, in 1938.

And from what quarter did the dirtiest opposition to Jackson's democracy come from? From the renegades within Jackson's own party—even as today in the 1938 struggles.

"During the remainder of Jackson's administration," writes Bowers, **"the most bitter and persistent of his foes were to be men, once Democrats, who had left the party because Jackson was prepared to preserve the Union at all costs." (Bowers, p. 285.)**

This is the brand on the faces of the Tydings-O'Connor-Smith-George gang today.

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But the parallel goes even further for present-day Americans to read. Today, it is the giant Wall Street monopolies which join hands with and encourage the 20th century secessionists and "states' rights" racket of the reactionary minority in the South. In Jackson's day, it was the money crowd reactionaries like Henry Clay who "sat silent during the whole of the bitter debate."

In the face of this blatant confession from the mouth of "Cotton Ed" Smith on the truth behind the "purge" propaganda, what becomes of the whole rotten structure on which the Tories hope to climb back to Congress in November?

The flaunting of secession today by the self-styled "purge victims" only emphasizes another basic fact of our nation's history—that at every crucial stage the privileged few have made common cause with alien, un-American ideologies. In Jefferson's day it was the "monarch-men," as Jefferson called the Federalists, who cried out that Jefferson wanted to be "a king." In Jackson's day, it was the whip-wielding slave-masters who cried out against him that he wanted to be "a tyrannical monarch." Today, it is the American Hitlerites of Wall Street who dare to conceal their own monopolist destructiveness, far worse than anything of the past, by howling "dictator" and "purge."

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In this Congressional fight, as in the fight of Jackson against Calhoun and Lincoln against the Confederacy, the forces of national unification and democracy face the backward forces of reaction, "states' rights," nullification and treason.

The people need and demand a Congress which will fight against the pro-fascist monopolies for the living standards, the jobs, peace and security of the people. They can make effective use of the fundamental facts of our history to blast the nauseating falsehoods—more than 100 years old—with which privilege tries to stop the wheels of progress

Change the World

Architects' Dreams Are Fine, But the Nation's Masses Still Live in Caves

By MIKE GOLD

I HAVE been looking through the pages of an architectural magazine. It makes one feel like a hillbilly to see what the scientists and artists in this field have accomplished. In the past ten years there has been a real revolution in architecture.

Man first lived in caves and dugouts. Then he built shacks of mud and wood. That was a revolution that took place some ten thousand years ago. But up to some forty years ago, we were still living in shacks of mud or wood. Then structural steel arrived on the scene, and that was another revolution.

History is speeded up these days. And another revolution has taken place in housing. The house has become a small artificial world, where man can control climate. Air conditioning is the new word. Modern houses have the same temperature in winter as in summer. They are free of dust, bugs and other natural pests. They no longer resemble caves; immense windows let in all the light of heaven. Cooking, sweeping, cleaning, dishwashing—all the old burdens of keeping sanitary and alive—are performed by the electric slaves named Ohm and Watts. The modern house is as carefully planned for efficient happiness as a battleship is planned for war. And it is beautiful, too, in a new style that has some of the chaste purity of Greek architecture crossed with American strength and cheerfulness.

But what is the good of it all? Reading the descriptions of these houses, these marvels of modern science, gives the average man about the same satisfaction a victim of relief gets when reading about Barbara Hutton's binges in Paris. These houses are as remote from us as if they were on Mars. We have about as much chance of living in them as a cave-man.

Because they cost money—big money. All this new science of fine living is available only to the very rich. I have friends in New York who still live in tenements with outside toilets, no heat and no hot water. And I have been in the South, where a one-room frame shack is still the average man's home. The masses of America still live in caves.

Some day, under a planned social order, where justice is done and where the drones are not allowed to devour the working hive, houses such as these architectural dreams will be produced en masse. They will be available to everyone. Meanwhile, they seem a mockery.

It is true that government housing is in the air. It will not, however, make all of this modern housing science available to the masses, although it can and should go a long way toward relieving the present criminal housing conditions.

Architecture, like all the other arts and sciences, cannot progress until the deathly grasp of capitalism is taken from its throat. Intelligent architects know that, and it is interesting to see how many of them have been turning left. We must build new houses and we must build a new world.

American Artists' School Begins Third Year

By Marcia Minor

In the shadowy tower of the Salvation Army across the road on Fourteenth Street, a small unaspiring building houses a meat market, a metal-craft shop and the American Artists' School.

Yesterday was the opening date of the school's third year. Especially in its proposed expansion of scholarships, the school has formulated plans for the coming year that earn it the title of "an art school for workers." It is striving toward fulfilling the conception of those who founded it, a group of progressive artists who saw the need of making art available to the masses.

The school's scholarship system illustrates a sympathy with the dreams of culturally deprived workers and young people of all kinds to go to art school.

Nathan, aged 17, was ready to leave reform school. . . . At school, his life had been bound up with art. "War and Peace," a precocious mural, and a painting which won him grand prize at a national competition for boys, lay to his credit. His works had been exhibited in children's museums at home and abroad. The school's tuition grant met a two-fold problem—not to let his progress be impaired in the lonely struggle he would have to make to readjust himself, and to further the good work that had been done.

Jacob Lawrence, young Negro prodigy, has been awarded two consecutive scholarships by the school.

It costs the American Artists' School, an organization that is non-profit-making and aims to be a cooperative, 75 cents each month per student because of the scholarship costs.

It works with the trade unions in making awards. Urged by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, it awarded a scholarship to the Negro boy Clarence Williams.

A glance at the rolls of the school further shows the extent to which its life is already identified with the life of workers. More than 50 per cent of the student body is made up of workers in more than 75 different industries and trades and professions ranging through photography, embroidery stitching, dress designing, silk screen painting, house painting and sign painting, to the tasks of garage mechanics, office workers, elevator operators, housewives, dairy men, laborers, furriers, engineers, salesmen and dentists.

The name of a noted swimmer who last month captured first place in the California races, and is a potential feminine contestant in the Olympics, appears on the rolls of the school.

The school hopes to inaugurate this year a cooperative system of trade union scholarships. Members of unions donating or contributing to a scholarship will receive a 15 per cent reduction in tuition.

This school holds that the artist is one who works with his mind as well as his hands. It believes that truthful depiction by the artist of the scene around him grows with his understanding of underlying social problems.

At the American Artists' School a progressive art education is considered a general need to develop rounded individuals instead of narrow specialists, or artists innocent of social consciousness who produce "pure" art in a "pure" vacuum.

The introduction of a number of new courses this year will bring to the student of limited means a program of breadth hitherto unknown. Anthony Velonis, author of the Federal Art Project booklet on the silk screen process for posters, will teach a new poster course that relates the fine arts to an industrial end. William Gropper and John Groth will teach the new course in social satire. The techniques of social satire in art are emphasized as especially useful to trade union members.

The development of photography as a pointed tool of social criticism is obvious from a current display at the school, featuring the filth and squalor of low-class housing.

Twenty of the 28 faculty members of the school belong to the United American Artists.

Beneath, in contrast, a pitiful individual on a park bench is sleeping.

'Shadow and Substance' To End Run Oct. 1st

"Shadow and Substance," Paul Vincent Carroll's play starring Sir Cedric Hardwicke at the Golden Theatre, will move to the Plymouth Theatre on Monday evening, September 12th, for the final weeks of its New York run. Producer Eddie Dowling is curtailing the Broadway engagement on Saturday evening October last, in order to complete an extensive coast-to-coast tour by the first of June, 1939, the date on which Cedric is obligated to return to England. The Carroll play will have had 270 New York performances when it departs from Broadway

Trade Unionism in the Soviets

Majority of Soviet Workers Belong To Trade Unions That Spend Billions For Their Welfare

By Eugene Gordon

When I was a reporter on the Moscow Daily News I belonged to the trade union which embraced all newspaper workers. And "all" newspaper workers means everybody on a given newspaper, from the editor-in-chief to the office boys and messengers.

One of the distinguishing features of the Soviet trade union is that it is organized on industrial lines: all employees of a given enterprise — factory, workshop, railroad, newspaper, office, no matter what their professions, belong to one trade union.

Institutions which serve the workers employed in an industry rather than the industry itself belong to unions of their own profession. Suppose, for instance, a factory making agricultural machinery employs a worker who came over from the textile industry and who therefore belonged to the Cotton Textile Workers' Union. He now transfers to the Agricultural Machinery Workers' Union, retaining his former trade union standing.

Another example. The Moscow Daily News hired a reporter, a linotypist and a typist, all newly arrived from the United States. The linotypist had belonged to the International Typographical Union, the reporter to the Newspaper Guild and the typist to the Office and Professional Workers Union. They all now became members of the Soviet Journalists' Union.

They did not become members, however, until they applied for and were elected to membership by the trade union. This point is important in showing that trade union membership is not compulsory in the U.S.S.R. Trade unions there are voluntary organizations and trade union membership is a matter of personal choice. However, 85 per cent of all workers, office employees and intellectuals in the Soviet Union belong to trade unions. They know that their interests are best looked after when they belong.

Important Features of Soviet Trade Unions

Let us note here another important feature of the Soviet trade union. There are nearly 200 different nationalities, 11 Union Republics and numerous autonomous republics, national regions, national areas, and the like, yet the trade union movement among them all is thoroughly united. In spite of the centralized form of organization in each of the trade unions, it guarantees the cultural interests of the workers of every nationality.

Soviet trade unions are not State organs. All the people of the U.S.S.R. have tasks to perform and almost all those old enough to work belong to trade unions. Such important organizations must of necessity be confronted with important tasks. The most important is to satisfy the material requirements and the cultural interests of the people and to educate trade unionists into rounded members of Socialist society. Thus, although they are not state organs, they function hand in hand for the welfare of the State—the people's welfare.

"A strike for higher wages is utterly inconceivable" in the U.S.S.R., the New York Times declared editorially last Wednesday. Its discussion was based upon a dispatch from Moscow by Harold Denny, who, although he did his utmost to distort the Soviet attitude toward trade unionism, had to admit that trade unions in the U.S.S.R. do "all within their limits for the benefit of the worker."

Of course the Times is correct when it says that a strike for higher wages in U.S.S.R. is inconceivable. Who, in that country, owns the factories, the mines, the waterways, the lands, the collective farms, the railroads, the steamships? Who, in short, runs the economy of the country? Ask any Soviet worker these questions, and find out why to strike is inconceivable.

He will answer, "we do, of course."

He will add: Being a Socialist economy, ours absorbs most of the money which under capitalism would go as profits to the big bosses. This money comes back to us in forms of the six-hour working day and the five-day week (shortest in the world); labor protection and safety devices (52 million rubles for safety devices in heavy industry in 1936, not including expenditures by the Defense Commissariat); improved working conditions (852,721,800 rubles by the Defense Commissariat alone); from 12 to 24 days vacation with full pay (teachers, two month); rest homes and sanitariums in the garden spots of the country.

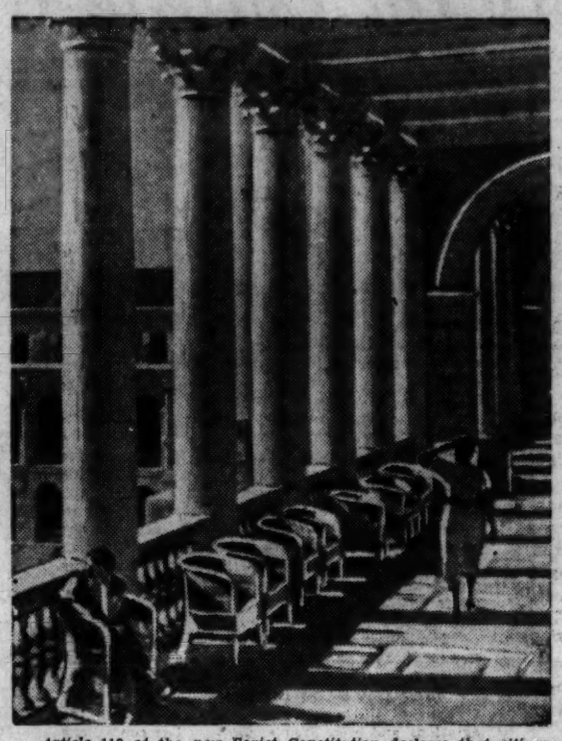
What Soviet Trade Unions Do

Money which under capitalism would go to the exploiters, comes back to us, under Socialism, declares the Soviet worker. Under capitalism the benefits which I have outlined come only as a result of pressure—strikes, and so on—by the workers; under Socialism they come out of the very nature of Socialist organization of economy.

What is the truth about Soviet trade unions and wages? All the expenditures we have mentioned are themselves a part of the worker's wage. These expenditures for his welfare are the fruit of his trade union membership. There are other fruits, just as succulent: improved housing—millions of new, up-to-date apartment houses and individual dwellings—cultural and learned institutions, and so on. Acquisition of these things came through the trade unions, and the fact that the worker receives them by virtue of his being a worker and a trade union member makes these emoluments no less a part of his wages.

If further proof be needed. . . . It was the work of the trade unions which brought about the annual rise in wages from 703 rubles in 1928 to 2,776 rubles in 1936. It was the work of the trade unions which caused an increase in the wage fund from 8,200,000,000 rubles in 1928 to 71,600,000,000 rubles in 1936—almost an 800 per cent increase in eight years! Last year, thanks to the trade unions, the U.S.S.R. wage fund was 78,300,000,000 rubles. The five-year plans must be approved by the trade unions. Trade unions administer the social insurance fund (9,000 million rubles last year).

Trade unions in the USSR are, in short, the ideal of these kinds of organizations. The reason is to be found in the socialist form of society in the Soviet Union.



Article 119 of the new Soviet Constitution declares that citizens of the USSR have the right to rest and leisure. The Constitution adds that the right to rest and leisure is ensured by the reduction of the working day to seven hours for the overwhelming majority of workers, the institution of annual vacations with pay for workers and other employes and the provision of a wide network of sanatoriums, rest homes and clubs to accommodate the toilers.

This photo shows a sanatorium in Sochi, the Caucasus.

PARTY PRESS

Sept. 'Communist' Contains Timely Theoretical Articles

By Stephen Harris

The September issue of **The Communist** is another example of the rich content of the theoretical monthly organ of the Communist Party and should be considered as part of the "must" reading during this month. Especially is this true for the members and functionaries of the Communist Party and other progressive labor organizations.

As usual, one of the most important contributions is Alex Bittelman's Review of the Month. Outstanding is Bittelman's analysis of the recent primary elections, where he carefully traces the different relationships existing in different states and consequently the different results. The results of the Ohio primaries are especially analyzed. The Party in Ohio will do well in widely distributing the September **Communist**.

Another excellent feature of the Review of the Month is an estimation of the present attacks on the A.L.P. in New York. Bittelman deals with the cry of the **New York Times**, Tammany Hall, the Socialists, Lovestoneites and Trotzkyites about the "unprincipleness" of the A.L.P. because of its coalition strategy. "The **New York Times**," writes Bittelman, "would be perfectly satisfied to have the A.L.P. and all progressives hold on to the principle while the monopolies and reaction hold the power. . . . To our way of thinking, the A.L.P. and the whole camp of democracy need **both**—principle and power. We use the principles to gain power and we use the power to realize the principles."

An outstanding feature in **The Communist** is an analytical article on the very complicated situation in Palestine, written by Paul Novick, associate editor of the **Morning Freiheit**. The tragic struggle between the Arabs and Jews is traced directly to the policies of the British government. The so-called "solution" by partition will further aggravate the situation and play into the hands of British imperialist policy. Novick also discusses the Palestine situation in the light of the fascist danger. A failure to reach an effective solution to the Palestine problem may force the Arab masses into the camp of fascism. The unity of the Arab and Jewish masses in a joint struggle against British imperialism is the only sound condition for an independent and united Palestine.

Another very enlightening article on the Jewish question is presented by V. J. Jerome by way of a review of a year's output of **Jewish Life**, the English language monthly magazine published by the Jewish Bureau of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party.

William Z. Foster's article on "The C. P. and the Professionals" raises some vital questions in regard to the role of professionals in the class struggle. "The entry of numerous professionals into the Party is a testimonial of our Party's growing influence among the broadest masses." Here Foster outlines the tasks of the Party in training and absorbing the Communist professionals within the Party and their relation to the struggle against fascism and for a People's Front. Foster traces the role of the professionals in the Socialist Party and the lessons the Communist Party can draw.

Irene Browder deals with a vital aspect of Party work and Party life. Irene Browder makes an extensive analysis of our work among the national groups, points out their role in the democratic front, their role in the struggle against fascism, and underlines the decisions of the Tenth National Convention to intensify our work among the national groups. The article is particularly valuable for its splendid theoretical approach to this very vital question.

A. Landy, in a very interesting and exhaustive article, raises the question of "educating the mass of the Party membership" and outlines the way to do it. Landy especially stresses the importance of absorbing the meaning of the Tenth National Convention with specific reference to the five-lesson course worked out by the National Educational Department dealing with the decisions of the Convention.

One of the most illuminating articles is the one dealing with the situation in the South, written by Francis Franklin. The author makes an elaborate analysis of the agrarian crisis which is rapidly coming to a head and which in turn is bringing about a new realignment of forces. Franklin makes a thorough review of the Roosevelt legislation program of agrarian reform as contained in the report of the Committee on Farm Tenancy. "The realization in life of the proposals there made would have the most far-reaching results in the South. . . . This program, as it stands, is capable of forming one of the most fundamental parts of such a People's Front.

Max Steinberg, Organization Secretary of the C. P. of New York State, makes a thorough analysis of the many organizational problems of the Party in New York. He especially emphasizes the most urgent task of strengthening the position of the Party among the workers in the basic industries. He thus takes up one of the most important questions raised at the New York State Convention of the Party.

Morris Childs deals with the problems of building the democratic front in Illinois. He especially emphasies the need of labor unity and on that basis a much broader democratic front formation for the decisive defeat of reaction in the State of Illinois.

In addition to these articles, the **Communist** contains the now popular section "From the World Communist Press," specifically dealing with China and Cuba.

This edition of **The Communist** well bears out the words of Comrade Browder: "The only possible way to meet and overcome our enemies on the ideological field is by the systematic study and reading of **The Communist**."

Daily American Recipe

Dear Recipe Editor:

Now that oranges will soon be coming in as a result of the winter crop, here is a recipe which many of our readers might find to their liking. It is tested and reliable.

ORANGE CAKE

Two thirds cup butter, 2 cups sugar, 4 eggs, 3½ cups flour, 1¼ cups milk, 5 level teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, grated rind of one fresh orange as flavoring.

Beat the eggs all together. Combine with the other ingredients. Add baking powder, mixed with a little milk, at the very last. . . .

Make a filling of 3 cups sugar, 1 cup boiling water, whites of 3 eggs. Boil sugar and water until it "snaps," then pour it on the well beaten whites of eggs. Have ready thinly sliced peeled fresh oranges—two or three according to size. Put a layer of orange and filling between the layers of cake and cover the whole with the filling.

B. B. R.

New York

Editor's Note: Readers are invited to send tested, reliable recipes for American dishes to: Recipe Editor, Feature Dept., Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York, N. Y.

Dots & Dashes

SHORTWAVE PROGRAMS

3:45 A.M.—Voice of Republican Spain
4:40 P.M.—Voice of Republican Spain
7:30—Voice of Republican Spain
8:00—Radio Center, Moscow
8:30-EAR—Madrid, Spain
8:40—Voice of Republican Spain
9:00-COBX—Havana, Cuba, "Spanish Daily on the Air"
11:15—Radio Center, Moscow

HIGHLIGHTS

Daily Tennis matches from Forest Hills over WHN at 1:45 and WNYC at 3
2:00-WNYC—Symphonic Varieties
4:00-WABC—Highways to Health
5:00-WNYC—Experimental Radio Playhouse
8:30-WJZ—"Information, Please," Quiz Program
9:30—Benny Goodman Conducts Another Session of the Swing School from Chicago
10:00-W—Pan-American Concert

DAILY PROGRAMS

8:00 A.M.-WOR—Trans-Radio News
WQXR—Breakfast Symphony
9:00-WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—Composers Hour
9:45-WHN—U. P. News
10:00-WQXR—Hour of Light Classics
11:00-WNYC—News
12:00-WNYC—Midday Symphony
12:15 P.M.-WOR—"Voice of the Farm
12:30-WJZ—National Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Trans-Radio News
1:00-WEAF—News
1:05-WOR—Resume of Hines Trial
1:45-WHN—Daily Tennis Matches
2:00-WNYC—Symphonic Varieties
WMCA—News
2:15-WHN—U. P. News
3:00-WNYC—Daily Resume from Forest Hills
3:45-WNYC—News
4:00-WABC—Highways to Health
WOR—Trans-Radio News
WJZ—Club Matinee
4:30-WQXR—Hour of Symphonic Music
WABC—Chamber Music Program
5:00-WOR—Women Make the News
WNYC—Music for Young People
5:30-WQXR—Young People's Concert
5:45-WABC—"The Mighty Show"
6:00-WJZ—News
WNYC—Chamber Music
WABC—News and Sports
WQXR—Salon Strings
6:15-WEAF—Malcolm Clair, Stories for Children
WJZ—Resume of Play at Forest Hills
6:30-WMCA—Dick Fischell, Sports Review
WOR—Trans-Radio News
WNYC—Film Forum
WABC—"Today with Bob Trout"
6:45-WMCA—Today's Baseball
WOR—Resume of Hines Trial
WNYC—News
6:55-WNYC—New York State Employment Service
7:00-WOR—Stan Lomax, Sports Review
WJZ—Easy Aces
WNYC—Repeat of Masterwork Hour
WQXR—Hour of Quality Music
7:15-WMCA—"Five-Star Final"
WEAF—Vocal Varieties
WJZ—"Mr. Keene, Tracer of Lost Persons," Dramatic
7:45-WMCA—Pat Peeves Program
8:00-WEAF—Johnnie Presents: Russ Morgan's Orchestra
WJZ—Caricatures in Music
WNYC—Experimental Theatre
WABC—Four Corners Theatre
WEVD—Undercurrents in the News, Bryce Oliver, Commentator
WQXR—Concert Hour
8:15-WMCA—Johannes Steel
8:30-WEAF—Lady Esther Serenade
WOR—"The Green Hornet," Adventure
WJZ—"Information, Please," Quiz Program
WABC—Get Together Program
8:45-WMCA—The Psychology Behind the News
9:00-WJZ—Now and Then
WABC—"Grand Central Station," Dramatic Sketch
WQXR—Cobot String Quartet
9:30-WEAF—Fibber McGee and Molly
WOR—"Say It with Words"
WJZ—NBC Jamboree
WAB"—Benny Goodman's Swing School
10:00-WEAF—"Music All Our Own"
WJZ—Pan-American Concert
WABC—Hal Kemp's Orchestra
10:15-WEVD—Symposium
10:30-WOR—Dance Music
WABC—Syncopation Piece
11:00-WMCA—Candid Microphone
WOR—Trans-Radio News
WHN—U. P. News
WQXR—Symphonic Hour

Left on Broadway

A Hope for Tom Mooney; Military Plan for Czechs

By Manngreen

The Theatre Arts Committee has broken off negotiations with the Krimsky brothers to take over the Chez Firehouse for the use of Cabaret TAC and the forthcoming TAC revue. TAC charged the Krimskys with "stalling tactics" . . . one of the significant points scored against the prosecution in the first Hines trial was Stryker's blasting of gangster Weinberg's testimony that he (Weinberg) met Hines on several occasions at the 444 Central Park West apartment. . . . Stryker produced rent, gas and electric records to prove that Hines did not move into the apartment until eight months after the alleged appointments . . . if there is a new Hines trial, Prosecutor Dewey may divulge the secret of Hines' particular interest in that apartment at that time. . . .

• • •

Tom Mooney will probably be a free man in 1939. Barring a political miracle, California's next governor will be Culbert L. Olson who says he is "convinced that both Mooney and Billings were convicted on perjured testimony. . . . I will give the case early consideration after I am inaugurated" . . . . Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher-president of the New York Times and Wide World Photos, told the N. Y. Newspaper Guild that any contract negotiated between the Guild and Wide World Photos, Inc. would have to contain an "affirmation of the open shop" . . . . hardly the sort of ultimatum to be expected from America's liberal "Thunderer" . . . Mike Gold, who has publicly stated his distaste for prize fights, will nevertheless act as referee in the Battle of the Century—between "Blinky Bloat" and "The Professor," Del's comic characters, at the Velodrome this Thursday where Earl Browder will formally open the CP election campaign.

• • •

Ex-governor Harold Hoffman is reported to have walked through a picket line of the American Federation of Musicians, Local 802, to mix with the hoipolloi of the night club set at Don Julio's, Sunday night . . . checking back on a past item, the short film subject titled "Cosmetics" will not be produced by Consumers Union, but will deal with a consumer problem . . . another publisher has taken up the cudgels for a pulp magazine with detective, western and horror stories written along progressive labor lines . . . more details when the publisher is ready to accept manuscripts. . . .

• • •

One year ago today . . . the Nyon Conference set up organization plans to suppress piracy in the Mediterranean. . . . Hitler demanded greater sacrifices, self-denial and discipline from the youth groups in Germany . . . and challenged the world to attack his New Germany . . . two years ago today. . . . Father Coughlin asserted paganism to be the central issue in the Presidential campaign of 1936. At Ebbets Field he urged his followers to vote for William Lemke, "the new Lincoln."

HEALTH ADVICE

Agricultural Workers Starved Into Sickness

At the recent American Medical Association Convention in San Francisco the Director of California State Department of Public Health read a paper on "The Health of the Migrant." In it he discussed the health problems of the migrating agricultural workers in his state, many of whom had come from the Middle West in recent years because of drought, floods, substitution of manual labor by machinery, crop failures, low cotton prices, and crop restrictions. From July, 1935, to the end of 1937 over 260,000 refugees were checked entering California, not including countless scores of others who were not checked.

It is estimated that 200,000 laborers are needed to harvest California's crops at the peak of the season. Many of the farms are very large. Approximately 30 per cent of the large cotton plantations of the country and 60 per cent of the large-scale fruit and truck-garden ranches are in California. It is clear, therefore, that farm labor in California has to deal with agricultural big business, and the only way to do so is by industrial organization. But organization has been fought with all the weapons at the command of big business.

What about the farm laborers' health problems? The migrant laborer in California has the same problems as elsewhere, namely, malnutrition and poor housing caused by exploitation. The migrant worker is usually of native white stock, young, married with several children all poorly schooled and undernourished.

The problem becomes nation-wide. A doctor from Kentucky pointed out the following: "The report raises a challenge to every one of us. Why did these migrant workers come to California undernourished? They were undernourished back home. Exactly the same problems surrounded them in the cabins they left as surround them now in the camps at which they have arrived. We did nothing about it there and I am wondering why. The situation . . . constitutes a challenge to the rest of us to do something about this class of people."

The Kentucky Doctor failed to say that the migrant worker went to California because he did not earn enough back home to receive proper nourishment, etc. As a result, instead of tackling the job at its source as the report to the President in the South indicated, the problem becomes worse in the new location. There could be no better proof of the nation-wide character of health and economic problems.

JEWISH FILM AT SQUIRE TOMORROW

"The Vow" an all Yiddish talking picture will open at the Squire Theatre tomorrow. The film was produced in Poland and stars Kurt Katch, who appeared here last season in "Brother Ashkenazi" and Diana Halpern. Miss Halpern, who recently arrived from abroad, will attend the premiere. Others in the cast are Sigmond Turkow, M. Bozak, I. Grudberg and M. Lipman. Henryk Szare directed "The Vow" which will be shown with complete English titles.

MOTION PICTURES

AMKINO presents
GALA ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM
American Premiere Tomorrow 9:30 a.m.
V. PUDOVKIN'S
MOTHER and SONS
A MOSFILM PRODUCTION
with KORCHAGINA - ALEXANDROVSKAYA
Last Times TODAY: "CITY of YOUTH"
— ALSO —
ANTON CHEKHOV'S 'The Bear'
CAMEO 42 St. E. of B'way 25c to 5 P. M. exc. Sat., Sun.

Amer. Premiere Tom'w at 11 a. m.
ALL YIDDISH Talking Picture
TKIES KHAF (The Vow)
תקיעת כף
An Immortal Love Story
featuring WARSAW ART PLAYERS
ENGLISH TITLES
SQUIRE 44 St. on 8 Ave. 25c to 1 p.m. ex.Sat.-Sun.

"Stirring and beautiful!"—WORKER
The EDGE of the WORLD
"Worth your money for its warmth and lovely beauty!"—NEW MASSES
55th ST. PLAYHOUSE Just E. of 5th AVE. CONT. from NOON CO 5-0425

CITY THEATRE — 14th ST. Bet. 3rd & 4th Aves.
LAST DAY
"Highest Praise . . . A Triumph . . . Recommend It Without Reservation. ★★★½★."—News
THE THIRTEEN
"We're Going to Be Rich"—V. McLaglen

SONJA HENIE • Richard GREENE in "MY LUCKY STAR"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
4 Day Any Seat 25c to 1 P.M. ROXY Thurs., 7 Ave. & 50th St.

BRONX

SAVOY 34 St. & 7 Av. Opp. Macy's
LAST DAY
ANNABELLA in RENE CLAIR'S "LE MILLION" also Dorothy Lamour—"Tropic Holiday"

Now Playing! 2 Soviet Cinema Masterpieces on One Program!
"LONELY WHITE SAIL" & "Conquerors Of the Arctic"
RADIO Theatre Southern Blvd. & Jennings St.

8th ST. PLAYHOUSE, 52 W. 8th St.
TODAY & TOM'W ONLY
Paul MUNI and Louise RAINER
'The GOOD EARTH'

BROOKLYN

NOW PLAYING!
FIRST SHOWING IN BROOKLYN
Amkino Presents
"Country Bride"
— Also —
"People of the Cumberland"
America's First Great Labor Film
Commentary by ERSKINE CALDWELL
PEOPLES Cinema LIVONIA Ave.

THE STAGE

BRIGHTON Ocean Pkwy. & Ave. X BRIGHTON BEACH
2nd SMASH WEEK!—BEGIN. TONITE
Group Theatre's Smash Hit!
'GOLDEN BOY'
by CLIFFORD ODETS • ROSEMARY AMES
with
Evs. (inc. Sun.) 55c-$1.10. Mat. Wed. Sat. 55c

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

NEW YORK, TUEDSAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1938

On the Scoreboard

By LESTER RODNEY

Before we become submerged, we'll turn today's column over to some of our readers. First is Albert Book, a frequent and able contributor, with a defense of Burleigh Grimes, whom rumor has slated for the swinging axe which has already fallen on managers Grimm, Cochrane and Frisch this summer.

In Defense Of Grimes

The end of the current season will, in all probability, mean the end of Burleigh Grimes' tenure in Brooklyn. I wish to say a few words in the Dodger manager's defense, and to point out that he deserves at least one more full year to prove his merit. A lot of people are prejudiced against Burleigh for the tactics he employs on the field. But you can't change the man's nature and we think that there's something admirable in his indomitable spirit. It's true enough that he set a record for being chased by umpires last year, but that only proves that he's a hard loser—that he plays the game to win.

Throughout the present campaign Grimes has been plagued by injuries and disappointments.

It wasn't in the field, however, that the Dodgers showed to greatest disadvantage. It was on the mound that the Brooklyn team was truly execrable. Without the shadow of a doubt the Dodger pitching staff of 1938 was their worst in two decades. When Mungo, the big fast ball hurler, lost his stuff, they were left without a dependable hurler to rely upon. Posedel, Pressnell, Tamulis and Rogers may go great guns in the minors but they were no mystery to National League sluggers. Freddy Fitzsimmons is the leading flinger on the staff, and, though he is still a crafty and courageous moundsman, his best years are behind him. When you consider that, at this late date, no Brooklyn pitcher has won as many as a dozen games, you can hardly place the blame for the lowly position of the Dodgers on the shoulders of Burleigh Grimes.

The outlook for next year, however, is highly optimistic. If Mungo and LaMaster recover their former effectiveness, and Wyatt, Crouch and one or two of the new prospects live up to advance notices, the Dodgers should be able to present a formidable pitching crew for the '39 season. And, if MacPhail tries hard enough, he might be able to pull the neatest trick of this, or any other year, by securing the services of any one of a half-dozen Negro pitchers who could burn up the league. In doing this, Laughing Larry would have the double satisfaction of setting a precedent once more, and of virtually assuring the Dodgers of a first division berth.—By ALBERT C. BOOK.

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Ping Pong for the Election Fund!

Daily Worker Sports Editor:

The scene is YCL Club Barron; the game is called "Brazilian." It's really ping-pong, but the demand is so great for our home-made table that we play in teams of five or six on a side, and call it "Brazilian" for some unknown reason.

But it wasn't until last night that one of our brilliant YCL'ers yelled out "Losers pay a nickel a man for our election campaign fund."

O.K., we said and between 9 and 11 P. M. we collected two bucks—it was surprisingly simple.

But that's only the beginning—watch us after we have announced this to our 175 members on Thursday night. Time is short, Roy, and we want the other branches to cash in on this idea, so we would appreciate it if you kinda spread the word around . . . What say?

Our slogan "WE GO" is a masterpiece of understatement.

Comradely youre,
Y. C. L. CLUB BARRON,
862 Tremont, Ave., Bronx.

•

Go to it boys, and may the pings and the pongs help in some small measure to defeat the candidates of reaction. And by the way, how are all the famous beautiful girls up at Club Barron?

•

Mr. Lester Rodney,
Sports Editor,
Daily & Sunday Worker.

If you are half as happy at an item that appeared in the Daily News today, you will understand the reason for this letter. I refer to Jimmy Powers' column on Jim Crow in the big leagues.

It proves that the sports page of the "Daily" is beginning to amount to something. Issues raised in your columns seep into the pages of other sport writers. Perhaps it is not even foolish to say that the "Daily" sports page is playing a direct role in forging the democratic front.

Take my word for it, this is the first time I have written to any newspaper (including the "Daily") but if Jimmy Powers keeps up the good work I will write him letters of congratulation regularly. As a matter of fact, I might even swipe some stuff from the "Daily's" sport page and send it along to him just to be sure that he reads the BEST.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH STARK.
538 East 89th St., New York City.

P.S. I read the "News" because my wife still reads the funnies.

•

Thanks for the kind words, Joseph. To give Powers the credit due him, he has been the most articulate and consistent supporter of the Negro stars since the campaign to end Jim Crow baseball began to catch hold.

Come again, boys.

More Than 30 Negro Aces Slated To Star On College Gridirons

All-American Holland, Cornell, Leads Fast Growing Groups

By Bill Mills

The greatest collection of Negro football aces in college history will perform on the gridiron this coming season and help deal another blow to the discredited forces of Jim Crow in American sports.

Heading the list is the unanimous choice for All America end, Jerome "Brud" Holland of Cornell. Holland's sparkling offensive and defensive play will again be the subject of close scrutiny by the selectors. The big 200 pound wingman is an essential part of the Snavely system which calls for speed and ball carrying ability on end around plays. Holland, a converted back, demonstrated his proficiency in this department of the game last year, and will certainly make a determined bid for a second All-America berth.

Now in his junior year at Syracuse, Wilmeth Sidat-Singh is practically assured of a regular assignment in the Orange backfield. The Harlem youngster crashed his way into headlines last year with his bullet passes and willing, though inexperienced, blocking Coach Solem has put Sidat-Singh to work on this deficiency and the former DeWitt Clinton star will undoubtedly show considerable improvement.

WILLIAMS COUNTED ON

Observers report that Coach Mal Stevens is more than usually optimistic about the chances of his N. Y. U. Violets. Not the least of Dr. Stevens' causes for joy is Ed Williams, mammoth 220 pound fullback. Williams has more experience this year and with his terrific speed will prove an offensive threat of no small proportions.

Out in the Big Ten Conference, Northwestern will have the services of Bernie Jefferson in the backfield and Jim Smith, a 185 pound sophomore, at end. Jefferson, a triple threat back, played an important part in landing the Wildcats near the top in last year's conference race, and the Negro ace is now in the proper spot to draw All-America attention. Smith, a crushing, tearing type of player, is considered the most likely sophomore prospect to crash into a place in the Wildcats veteran line.

At Iowa, Fred Smith, 195 pound end, is trying hard to step into the position left vacant by the graduation of Homer Harris.

Archie Harris, track star in the discus throw and shot put, is a leading candidate for an end job on the Indiana squad. Hailing from Hammond, Ind., Harris stands 6'3" and tips the beam at 207 pounds.

BELL BACK AT MINN.

The sure shot toe of Horace Bell again be at the call of Coach Bierman at Minnesota. In the Gophers 1937 climb to the Big Ten championship, Bell pulled out of his guard position on ten occasions to boot the extra point over the crossbar. Faced with the usual tough Minnesota schedule and with only five varsity regulars returning, Coach Bierman will rely on Bell's toe to pull many a close game out of the fire.

Out in North Dakota they call Fritz Pollard Jr., "The Black Thunderbolt" The Olympic high hurdler has certainly earned the name just as his father did at Brown twenty years ago. For two years Pollard's kicking, passing, and running, have helped North Dakota hang on to the championship of the North Central Conference. Last year he was chosen All-Conference halfback and in this, his senior year, figures to wind up his football career in a blaze of glory. Coupled with Pollard in the Sioux backfield is Horace Johnson, 175 pounds of hard blocking.

Johnson paved the way for many of Pollard's sensational touchdown sprints besides doing his own share of the leather carrying.

U. C. L. A. ACES

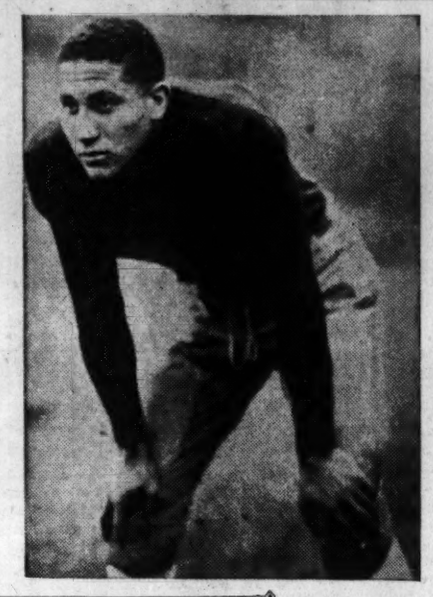
All the news from the U. C. L. A. is about Kenny Washington, the best passer on the Pacific Coast, and Woodrow Strode, 200 pounds of Dynamite, at end. Voted by Southern Methodist footballers as the greatest player they faced last year, Washington is now a junior and plenty seasoned by tough competition. Strode came East this summer and gathered track laurels for his performance in the discus throw and shot put. Now the 6'3" flanker has shed the spikes and donned the cleats, and if he can hold on to some of Washington's bullet passes, will be an All-Coast possibility.

The University of California had a wonder team last year. They won the Pacific Coast Conference championship and rode roughshod over Alabama in the Rose Bowl. Bobby Lee, a 205 pound guard, did not see much action in that campaign. However, with only five varsity regulars left from the 1937 wonder team, Lee will get his chance this year to help preserve the unbeaten record of the Golden Bears.

San Jose State played the longest schedule of any school in the country last year, fourteen games to be exact. Don Presley, gigantic guard, and Lloyd Thomas, end, were potent factors in that display of endurance.

The smaller colleges of the nation are not without their share of Negro stars. In Kansas little Washburn boasts of Ike Brady, 175 pound halfback, who is leading all candidates for a regular varsity position. Loyola University of Los Angeles has Walter McCowen, George Sims, and the sensational sophomore, Al Norman. Roland Bernard, end, and Chester Smith, guard, will again lineup with Boston University.

Others worthy of mention are Bo Johnson of Alfred Childress and Suber of Baldwin-Wallace, Hampton of Akron, Chambers of Monmouth, Weems and May of Beloit, Timms of Willamette and Gardner of Macalester.



Here are two of the Negro stars who will do their stuff on college gridirons this fall. Left is Wilmeth Sidat-Singh, fleet halfback and passing ace of Syracuse. Right is Fritz Pollard, Jr., who is successfully carrying on the tradition of a great football name at North Dakota.

I. L. Playoffs Begin

The International League playoffs for the Governor's cup begin today when the pennant winning Newark Bears tackle the third place Rochester Red Wings and the runner-up Syracuse chiefs meet the Buffalo Bisons who finished fourth.

Newark and Syracuse will be host cities in the openers. Ultimate survivor of the playoffs will meet the American Association playoff winner in the "little world series."

Leaders in Hit Parade

BATTING

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Lombardi, Reds	118	423	49	147	.348
Foxx, Red Sox	132	504	121	175	.347
Averill, Indians	122	438	96	150	.342
Weintraub, Phial	84	300	48	102	.340
DiMaggio, Yanks	125	518	118	175	.338

HOME RUNS

Greenberg, Tigers	49	Clift, Browns	30
Foxx, Red Sox	44	DiMaggio, Yanks	30
Ott, Giants	33	Goodman, Reds	30
York, Tigers	33		

RUNS BATTED IN

Foxx, Red Sox	152	York, Tigers	117
DiMaggio, Yanks	127	Dickey, Yanks	109
Greenberg, Tigers	121		

RUNS

Foxx, Red Sox	121	Rolfe, Yanks	118
Greenberg, Tigers	120	Gehringer, Tigers	117
DiMaggio, Yanks	118		

HITS

McCormick, Reds	190	DiMaggio, Yanks	175
Vosmick, R. Sox	183	Foxx, Red Sox	175
Cramer, R. Sox	180		

Valiant Little CCNY Squad Optimistic Despite Losses

Every day for the past three weeks the headlines of sports pages throughout the country have all read the same. "Ninety-eight Report for Notre Dame's First Drill." "Southern Cal. Invites 66 to Football Camp." "Ohio State Call Answered by 57." "40 Drilling at Boys' High." "CCNY Has 22 Candidates." It is this last one which is really a joke. There are 8,000 tudents at City College, an dyet only 22 are able to attend Football Camp.

As usual, there are very good reasons for this. In the first place, the students at City come from working class and low middle class homes. A great many of the boys find it necessary to work after school to help out at home. Secondly, the curriculum is the toughest in the country. Football players must study at CCNY.

CHANCES NOT BAD

All right, you say, what are City's chances this year? In spite of the black picture painted above, Benny Friedman's boys may have a more successful season than lat year. The outlook isn't all gloomy. City is sure of winning its game against Brooklyn College on Oct. 22 so that the campaign won't be completely poor. The schedule this year is more balanced than last year, with Buffalo and Clarkson Tech replacing Albright and Susquehanna. Providence and St. Joseph's will undoubtedly give the most trouble.

TACKLES WEAK

As for the team itself, there are plenty of holes that will have to be filled before the first whistle on Oct. 1. The two tackle positions will offer the most trouble. The loss of Chuck Wilford at that position is going to be hard to replace. He's the boy who scored a few touchdowns by blocking kicks and intercepting passes on the enemy goal line, itself a remarkable thing for a linesman. As last year, Al Toth is the only strong end available, and someone will have to be found at the other end. With the team only away one week it is hard to say how the backfield will shape up, but there is a good nucleus in the form of veterans like Clancy, Marsiglin, Weisbrod, Latin and Stein.

Don't be the last bit surprised if there is a flock of new faces on the team. Last year's Jay Vee had plenty of good material, and if necessary a green team will take the field this year. Except for Toth, Stein and Clancy, none of the veterans are sure of their jobs as first string men. The squad of 22 men will be supplanted by about ten more players who are either taking surveying courses in Van Cortlandt Park or who are working. This week should hear more news from Tyler Hill, Pa., about how the team is shaping up, and until we can get this news, DON'T SELL CITY SHORT.

SCHEDULE

Oct. 1, Buffalo: 8, St. Joseph's (away): 15, Clarkson Tech: 22, Brooklyn College (away): 29, Lowell Textile: Nov. 5, Providence (away): 12, Moravian.

Howell vs. Simms at Queensboro Tonight

Jim Howell, hefty Negro heavyweight, will make another bid for top-ranking when he meets Eddie Simms, Cleveland slugger, in the feature tenrounder at the Queensboro Arena in Long Island City, tonight.

Fans Pick DiMag in Poll

Joe DiMaggio, leading Spring hold-out of the majors, proved that those early-season boos were meaningless when he copped 61 per cent of the votes in a nation-wide poll to determine the most popular center fielder in baseball.

The Yankee outfielder spreadeagled the field and came in way ahead of Indian outer gardener Earl Averill, his nearest competitor.

PIRATES REEL INTO CITY FOR GIANT SERIES

Terrymen, Out of Race, May Knock Off Wabbly Leaders, Help Cubs and Reds — Gumbert to Face Bauers Today

The league leading Pittsburgh Pirates stagger into town today to try conclusions with the New York Giants, another reeling outfit. The Pirates are 3½ games ahead of the Chicago Cubs.

Prestige of the Pirates plummeted lower Sunday after the National League Leaders had been licked by a sore-arm pitcher trying a comeback on a team without a manager.

The pitcher was Paul Dean, who couldn't win in the Texas League, even the distraction of seeing their manager, Frankie Frisch, walk off the field, fired by Sam Breadon during the game, failed to hamper the St. Louis Cardinals as they rocked the Pirates with a 6-4 setback.

The upshot of Dean's triumph caused fans to raise their eyebrows and ask, "what kind of a ball club is Pittsburgh, anyhow?" and "how much longer can the Pirates maintain leadership?"

With a 3½ game lead the Pirates, despite their tumbling tactiets, may be harder to dislodge than dissenters suppose. They have a five-game advantage on the all-important losing side. Time is running highly in their favor. They have 23 games left to play and the Cubs, Reds and Giants have only 20 each. If the Pirates blow 13 of their games, the Cubs for instance, would have to win 14 out of 20 to win the pennant.

Harry Gumbert may face Russ Bauers today, with Bob Klinger and Cliff Melton two late season comebacks, set for tomorrow. The Giantz, out of things for the first time in years may feel mean enough to take it out on the Pirates.

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

NATIONAL LEAGUUE

Teams	Won	Lost	Pct.
Pittsburgh	77	54	.588
Chicago	75	59	.560
Cincinnati	74	60	.552
New York	73	61	.545
Boston	67	66	.504
St. Louis	63	72	.467
Brooklyn	61	72	.459
Philadelphia	48	89	.326

GAMES TODAY

Pittsburgh at New York
Cincinnati at Brooklyn
Chicago at Boston
St. Louis at Philadelphia

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Teams	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	92	42	.687
Boston	76	56	.576
Cleveland	75	57	.571
Detroit	70	64	.522
Washington	66	69	.489
Chicago	54	78	.425
St. Louis	47	82	.364
Philadelphia	48	86	.358

GAMES TODAY

New York at Cleveland
Philadelphia at St. Louis
Boston at Detroit
Washington at Chicago (2)

The Scores:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago .....002 000 010—3—9—2
Detroit .....201 001 00x—4—7—0
Knott, Whitehead and Tresh; Benton and York.
(Only game scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

No games scheduled.

Giants, Bears Start Well

Professional football looked forward to its biggest season following curtain raising games in five National League cities before nearly 90,000 fans.

A crowd of 20,700 saw the Chicago Bears successfully begin defense of their world championship by beating the Chicago Cardinals, 16-13, on Jack Manders' last period field goal from the 23-yard line.

Largest crowd was at Philadelphia where 25,000 saw the Washington Redskins score a 26-23 decision over the Eagles. It was an expensive victory for the Redskins, however, as Slingin' Sam Baugh tore a shoulder muscle, after firing a 40-yard touchdown pass to Max Krause in the second period.

With "Whizzer" White looking more like an all-America than any time since he left Colorado University, the Pittsburgh Pirates lost their second straight game, 27-14, to the New York Giants. The Rocky Mountain halfback scored a touchdown and played good football, but his presence was no obstacle to the Giants' vaunted passing attack. Danowski aerials accounted for three New York touchdowns and set up the other. A crowd of 17,350 turned out.

Green Bay scored 27-17 over Cleveland as the Packers' Herber-to-Hutson passing combination accounted for three touchdowns and Clark Hinkle booted two field goals. Attendance was 8,000.

The Standings

WESTERN DIVISION

	W.	L.	T.	Pct.
Green Bay	1	0	0	1.000
Detroit	1	0	0	1.000
Chicago Bears	1	0	0	1.000
Chicago Cards	0	1	0	.000
Cleveland	0	1	0	.000

EASTERN DIVISION

	W.	L.	T.	Pct.
New York	1	0	0	1.000
Washington	1	0	0	1.000
Philadelphia	0	1	0	.000
Pittsburgh	0	2	0	.000
Brooklyn	0	0	0	.000

THIS WEEK'S SCHEDULE

Wednesday—Philadelphia vs. Pittsburgh at Buffalo (night).
Saturday—Chicago Cardinals at Cleveland.

A Correction

In yesterday's Daily Worker it was erroneously stated that Frank Frisch had been manager of the St. Louis Cardinals since 1927. Frisch was traded to St. Louis in '27, but didn't manage til '32.

Helen Jacobs, Riggs Upset at Net

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 12 (UP).—The most stunning double-barrelled upset in the history of the national singles tennis championships occurred today when Helen Jacobs, America's top-seeded woman star, and Bobby Riggs, the nation's second-ranking men's player, were eliminated from the tournament.

Miss Jacobs of Berkeley, Cal., favorite to recapture her fifth singles crown, was surprisingly beaten by Margot Lumb, a brown-haired girl from England who is seeded only sixth among the foreign women in the tournament. Miss Lumb won in straight sets, 7-5, 6-2.

This upset came after the elimination of Riggs of Chicago, who is ranked and seeded right under Donald Budge, the defending champion. Riggs was beaten in five sets by Gilbert A. Hunt, Jr., of Washington, D. C., ranked only 19th and winner of only two minor tournaments this year. Hunt, a stoop-shouldered mathematics student at George Washington University, eliminated Riggs, 6-2, 0-6, 9-7, 0-6, 6-4.

The last match, between Jack Bromwich, Australian ace, and Frankie Parker of Los Angeles, went on as night was shadowing the stadium courts. Bromwich won 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

Hank Hits No. 50, Even With Record

DETROIT, Sept. 12.—Hammering Hank Greenberg walloped his fiftieth home run of the season here today as the Tigers beat the White Sox 4-3 in the only game of the day.

The sock put the big Bronx boy exactly even with the pace set by Babe Ruth in 1927 when the Bambino hit 60. Each hit the 50th in his 134th game, with twenty games to go.

What's On

RATES: 15 words, 50c Monday to Saturday, $1 Sunday, 5c additional word. DEADLINE: Weekdays, 12 Noon. Sunday Worker, Friday, 12 Noon. Payments must be made in advance or notice will not appear.

Tonight

PACKAGE PARTY. FREE Refreshments. Entertainment, Dancing. Abe Schwartz Branch. 1701 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn. Adm. Package. Everyone Welcome. 8:30 P.M.

Philadelphia, Pa.

HEAR M. OLGIN expose the Fascist menace in the United States, W. Weinstone tell the true story of Homer Martin and John Frey. 19th Anniversary Celebration, C.P.U.S.A., Friday, Sept. 16, 8 P.M., 1420 N. Broad St. Mercantile Hall.

Boston, Mass.

OPEN MEMBERSHIP MEETING to discuss "The Primaries." Speakers, Phil Frankfeld and Manuel Blank. Bring your friends. Tuesday, Sept. 13 8 P.M. Ritz Plaza Hall, 218 Huntington Ave. Ausp.: Communist Party of Greater Boston.

School Registration

WORKERS SCHOOL FALL TERM registration now going on. For descriptive catalogue write to School Office, 35 East 12th Street, N.Y.C.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC SCHOOL (formerly Downtown Music School). Fall Term Registration now going on. For Bulletin, write to School Office, 68 East 12th Street, N.Y.C.

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTION. Class for beginners at Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra opens soon. Non-Profit, Non-Sectarian. 106 East 14th St., N.Y.C. Age 10 to 35 eligible. Apply by mail.

Spend 4 Pleasant Days at
CAMP KINDERLAND
SPECIAL ROSH HASHONAH OFFER
Fri. Eve., Sept. 23rd to Tues., Sept. 27
Interesting Program Every Day
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REDUCED PRICES:
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LITTLE LEFTY

by del